

THE WEATHER
Today and Monday generally fair.
Not much change in temperature.
Wednesday cool to north winds.
Sun rises 4:41, sets 6:27.
Moon rises 3:07, sets 10.
High tide 9:30 a. m., 9:45 p. m.
Yesterday's Temperature
Maximum temperature, 75 at 5 p. m.
Minimum temperature, 67 at 4 a. m.
Average, 69.

Boston American
Sunday Circulation
Largest in New England

CITY EDITION
New Section, Part 1 (Latest News).
New Section, Part 2 (General).
New Section, Part 3 (Sports and Amusements).
New Section, Part 4 (Real Estate and Water).
Special Features.
Editorial Comment. City Life.
Color Column Pictures.

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60 PAGES

GOVERNOR WALSH AGREES TO RUN AGAIN

**DEFINITELY
ANNOUNCES
CANDIDACY
FOR 3D TERM**

Delay, He Says, Due to the Wish
That Some Democrat in Sym-
pathy with His Views Would
Come Forward as a Candidate

Realizes, However, That the Party
Which Accepted Him When It
Did Not Call Upon Him Now

The name of David I. Walsh,
of Clinton, will again appear on
the Democratic ticket at the
State primaries.

The Governor formally an-
nounced his candidacy early on
Saturday evening in a statement
addressed to his party associates,
but intended, as well, for all the
people of Massachusetts.

In accordance with the fore-
casts, the Governor's announce-
ment was brief and to the point.

While the announcement did
not come as a surprise to the
public, it is known to the Gov-
ernor's intimates that, al-
though he has all along been
confident of his ability to win,
he was reluctant to enter the
race contrary to the wishes of
members of his family.

This is Governor Walsh's de-
claration of his candidacy:

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

I have delayed making an
announcement of my candi-
dacy for renomination as a
Democratic candidate at the
primary election because of
the fact that I have been much
troubled at the great physical
strain involved in four
annual campaigns and my
duties as Governor of the
Commonwealth have entailed.

I have given days and
nights, not only to the per-
formance of the duties of the
office of Governor, but also
to the work of going among
the people and meeting and
discussing with them public
questions with the hope of in-
teresting them in the impor-
tant problems of State govern-
ment.

All this has resulted in times
of much physical exhaustion,
and of late I have been
wished that the burdens and
responsibilities of policies that
I have stood for might be
taken up by some other mem-
ber of my own political party
in sympathy with my views.

But I also appreciate the
fact that my party accepted
me as its candidate for Govern-
or when it did not especially
need my particular service.
To decline to be a candidate now
might appear to be denying it
my experience and service.

The solicitation of my party
within and without my own
political party, to become a
candidate impels me to over-
look the personal equation and
I feel it my duty to the people
of the State, as well as to the
party, to accept the nomination.

GOVERNOR WALSH'S 3RD TERM PHOTOGRAPH



Burglars Enter 4 Lynn Houses; Get Jewelry

Burglars entered four dwell-
ings in the fashionable part of
Lynn yesterday and stole jewelry
and silverware.
The residence of Professor J. O.
D. de Bussy, No. 107 Franklin
street, was ransacked. The family
is at Harlow Springs. In-
truders were gained by breaking a
rear window.
The home of Dr. George M.
Gannon was entered with false
keys and gold watches and Jew-
elry, including family heirlooms,
taken. The dwellings of Archi-
bald Burger, No. 27 Lyman street,
and Mrs. Myra Norris, No. 29 En-
driest street, were also entered.

\$1,100 Gem Robbery in the West End

The police of the Joy street station
have an \$1,100 diamond robbery
"mystery." Late yesterday Max
Pinkinstein, of No. 32 North Russell
street, West End, rushed into the sta-
tion and told Captain Peabody that a
case containing that amount of dia-
monds and jewelry had been stolen
under his pillow during his
absence from the house. Pinkinstein
is a jewelry salesman.

State Board Will Inspect Terminals

The special commission created
by the Legislature to investigate the
terminal facilities of Metropolitan Boston
will begin tomorrow a first-hand in-
spection of the great railroad terminals.
Inspection will be begun at the Boston
& Maine freight terminals. On Tuesday
the commission will inspect the New
Haven terminals. Another day will
be devoted to the Boston & Albany.

BOSTON TAX RATE MAY BE \$18.10 THIS YEAR

Mayor Curley in a statement last night announced that Boston's 1915
tax rate would probably be \$18 and perhaps \$18.10. Last year's tax rate
was \$17.50.

"The tax rate for this year will probably be increased fifty or sixty
cents," says the Mayor.
He declared that in order to prevent
a still higher tax rate for 1916, the
city will properly value the city must
be increased at least \$20,000,000.
He said that if this property valuation
increase amounted to \$25,000,000 the
new tax rate would be a flat \$18.
The Mayor maintains that his adminis-
tration is not in any degree respon-
sible for the change.

According to other figures given
out at City Hall yesterday, almost a
million dollars was added to the cost
of running the city during the last
six months over the corresponding
period of the last year of the
Fitzgerald administration.

The increase is \$20,000,000 in all de-
partments. Of this \$40,000,000 came
in departments not under the May-
or's control.

CITY OFFICE EXPENSES.
The gross funded debt of the city
has increased \$1,852,354 during the
present fiscal year, while the net
funded debt has increased \$1,944,
915 and the legal debt-incurring
power of the city is \$2,545,500 less
than it was six months ago.

During the past six months the of-
fice expenses of the Mayor were
\$15,000 less than for the same period
during the last year of his predecessor's
administration, it was given out
last night. In his statement on the prob-
able tax rate figure, the Mayor says he
hopes the rate will be kept down to
\$18, but if this be done, the rate for
the State tax will be about \$2.97,
county tax about \$1.10, school tax
about \$1.00, and city tax about \$1.00.

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

SIX MONTHS A CHIEF, AND HERE HE IS A GRAFT CASE

Five Councilmen and a Self-Con-
fessed "Collector" Are Indicted
on Charges That They Took
\$200 from Licensed Junkmen.

Jacob Romberg, "Collector," Said
to Have Told Ally, Councilman
Mendoza Also Said to Have
Owned Up; All Out on Bail.

The beach city of Revere, celebra-
ted but a year or two ago for its riot-
ous town meetings, its illegal liquor
sales, its selection which refused to
call town meetings because they felt
insulted, its shortage of \$40,000—and
other things—conquered the new and more
unpleasant distinction yesterday,
when five members of the Revere
Common Council were indicted for
petty grafting of the pettiest descrip-
tion.

The five Councilmen are charged
with taking graft from pie pickers.
They are promised a "graffy" trial.
Revere, because a city less than six
months ago. No city so young in the
history of the United States. It was
said last night, has ever before de-
veloped a case of grafting at City Hall.

The good offices of Revere are not
downhearted, however. They pointed
with pride last night to the fact that
it was the Mayor of the young city who
took the initiative against the alleged
graffers and that the chief support of
the Mayor in the steps he has taken is
the chief of police.

And, having switched from town to
city when conditions under the old
form of government became unendur-
able, Revere feels yesterday declared
their willingness to turn now to a com-
munist form of government at the
earliest opportunity.

SIX INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

Six indictments were returned by
the Suffolk Grand jury all told, the sixth
respondent being the alleged go-between
or graft collector. These are the in-
dicted.

Councilman Benjamin F. Slav,
forty-three, of No. 141 Warren street.

Councilman Frank J. Sullivan,
forty-three, of No. 523 Revere street.

Councilman William W. Gordon,
forty, of No. 135 Mountain avenue.

Councilman Jacob Mendosa,
street.

Citizen Jacob Romberg, forty,
of No. 742 Beach street.

Technically, the charge against the
five city fathers is "receiving a
bribe in his turn and each was or-
dered held for trial in bonds of
\$2,000. By nightfall all six had been
released on bail.

Five Rescued in Marlboro from Burning House

MARLBORO, Aug. 7.—Four
women and a little girl were re-
scued from a fire here tonight
which the police and firemen
claim caused a damage of \$2,500
to Walker block, Nos. 75-81 Main
street.

The rescued were Mrs. Mary
E. Gorman, Mrs. Ester Adams and
daughter Mary, Mrs. Mary
Farker and Miss Bonnie Toye.

These were saved by Patrol-
man John P. Collier, aided by
James Grogan.

Loring and Bride at Major Astor's Home

By International News Service.
PLYMOUTH, Aug. 7.—Mr. and
Mrs. Charles Henry Loring are
spending a portion of their honeymoon
here at the residence of Major
Waldorf Astor, M. P., who has placed
it at their disposal. Mrs. Loring was
wedded yesterday. Miss Katherine
Alice Page, daughter of the Ameri-
can Ambassador, Mr. and Mrs. Lor-
ing will soon sail for New York and
afterwards take up their residence
in London, the bridegroom's home
city.

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

TESTONS BREAK RUSSIAN FRONT IN TWO PLACES

Kaiser's Armies Now Control the Line of
the Nurew as Well as the Vistula; Slavs
Continue Their Retreat to Their New
Positions, But Loss 14,000 Prisoners.

Germans in North Poland Driving Hard at
Warsaw-Petrograd Railroad; Have Begun
Attacks on Kovno Fortress; One of the
Defences of Novo Georgievsk Reduced.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Russian front on the Narew has
been broken and the Russians are in full retreat to the eastward,
according to official news reaching here tonight from Berlin.
The line was pierced at two places, near Lomaz by the army of
General von Scholz, and at the mouth of the Bug in the region
of Novo Georgievsk, by the army of General von Gallwitz.

Thus the Germans now control not only the line of the Vistu-
la, but also that of the Narew, at which for the last three
weeks the supreme command of Von Hindenburg had been hurl-
ing thousands of men.

Gerard Probes Seizure of Two American Ships

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Am-
bassador Gerard at Berlin has been
ordered by the State Department
to make an inquiry into the re-
ported seizure of the American
steamers Llama and Wiro by Ger-
many.

Both steamships were bound
from America to Stockholm, laden
with petroleum. The Germans
have taken them into Swinemunde,
according to press reports reaching
this country. Petroleum is a con-
tributor, and it is believed that
German officials think the cargoes
were eventually destined for the
ally.

The Wiro was badly damaged,
it was charged, by being driven
ashore at Dornburg by the Ger-
man officer who took charge.

The Standard Oil Company, the
owners of the vessels, urged the
State Department to obtain the
release of the ships and their cargo.
The British had previously detained
both vessels and later released
them when it was ascertained
their cargoes were for neutrals.

The Narew carried a crew of
seventeen men. She was built
two years ago.

Report Italian Submarine Sunk in the Adriatic

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Italian
submarine Scordia is reported to
have been sunk off Pelagos Is-
land in the Adriatic Sea by an
Austrian submarine, according to
news received privately from
Rome today.

The Scordia carried a crew of
seventeen men. She was built
two years ago.

Guard New England Munitions Plant

Armed uniformed guards have been
placed around the plant of the New
England Manufacturing Company, W-
oburn, where machinery is being
installed for the manufacture of ex-
plosives, as the result of recent threats.

French Chamber Requisitions Grain

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Chamber of
Deputies, by a vote of 417 to 12,
adopted a resolution which authorizes
the French government to requisition
all the wheat, oats and corn in France.

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

CUSHING SAYS JERE MCCARTHY FOR WORMS

Rival Republican Candidates Meet
at Nantasket; Cushing Endorses
Gardner's Attack on "Sam."

Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Cushing, rival for this year's Republican nomination for Governor, met yesterday at the annual Nantasket "outing" of the Young Men's Republican Club of Weymouth.

Mr. Cushing has been saying that he would not get into the race with McCarthy, but that in Westport, Massachusetts, the anti-Cushing pro-McCarthy committee is in the hands of W. Murray Crane.

Mr. McCarthy the other day implied that the big role behind Mr. Cushing is United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

There has also been some talk of Republican "big-wigs," and "reactionaries" and so forth and so forth.

Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Cushing during the batch—again—

The "boys" filed into the dining room of the hotel and sat down.

Mr. Cushing was sitting on the right of the man in the middle—

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Miss Nelson Is to Wed Broker Denies Byron Chandler Romance

Back Bay Modiste Tells of Her
"Acquaintance" with the
"Million Dollar Kid."

Miss Hilma L. Nelson, the Back Bay modiste, to whom Byron Chandler, the "Million Dollar Kid," referred as "a dear friend and good company" when rumor had it that they might wed, last night announced that she was to marry W. H. Danforth, a well-known broker of Boston and New York.

Miss Nelson said the marriage would take place the latter part of this month in New York.

"It will be a church wedding, too," she says. "And we shall spend our honeymoon in Europe."

Miss Nelson's announcement recalls the reports that she was to become wife No. 2 of the so-called "Million-Dollar Kid."

Both denied it at the time, and last night Miss Nelson declared with emphasis:

"I'll say this much for Byron Chandler, he was a hit in some ways, but for a husband—excuse me!"

And then she went right ahead telling of her former friendship for Chandler, and before she finished she had said these things of him:

"If he had his way, he would be one long talk the spotlight."

"He was never anything to me."

"Byron Chandler is a Yokel."

"I simply let him hear around."

Miss Nelson is very attractive and in her twenties, has blue eyes, pink complexion, and a suggestion of plumpness.

She says that Chandler, Danforth is tall and dark and young and comes of a well-known New York family. She said she was in bathing at Long Island in New York the other day when Mr. Chandler called on her.

She added:

"A funny thing happened. There was quite a crowd on the beach. In passing, I noticed that they had hurtled the hatchet and each said that he would support his rival if the latter won the nomination, but that he would support the other if the latter won the election."

She said she had seen nothing in the way of re-establishing the Cushing speech had done nothing to the credit of either candidate.

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Miss Hilma Nelson, the Back Bay modiste, in riding togs and her prize bulldog.



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Men from Battleship Connecticut Occupy Forts at Port au Prince.

By International News Service. PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 7.—United States naval forces under Admiral Caperton, have seized the national forts and have taken possession of the city of Port au Prince.

The battleship Connecticut landed 1,500 marines, who took possession of the forts. The occupation has now been extended, not only to the forts and all other important places in the town, but to the territory within three miles of the city.

The marines are maintaining order, and a curfew law forbidding persons without valid passes to be on the streets after 10 o'clock has been put into effect.

General Biss, leader of the revolution, fled from Port au Prince and fled to the mountains, and immediately went to his chambers, where he was a prisoner against the occupation by the Americans.

The committee of public safety, notified by the Americans, dissolved. At a meeting of the committee of the Congress and the Senate, with prominent Haitians, plans for a new government were discussed.

The President of the Senate has called upon the Haitian military and the United States, a new protest against the occupation of Haiti.

The American authorities have notified the diplomatic bodies that Colonel E. E. Cole, United States military attaché, will remain in Port au Prince, and will maintain order.

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NATIONAL PALACE AT HAITI SEIZED BY U. S. MARINES

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Jail Term for Harvard Man for Auto Violation

Ellsworth Allen Frasen, a twenty-three-year-old student at the Harvard Summer School, was sentenced to serve a month in jail when brought before Judge Stone in the Cambridge District Court on a charge of operating an automobile in Cambridge while under the influence of liquor.

According to the Cambridge police, Frasen, whose home is in Brooklyn, N. Y., drove a friend's car across a sidewalk and into a fence near the corner of Oxford and Kirkland streets. Frasen was arrested and detained in jail under the influence of intoxicants. Frasen pleaded not guilty and appeared.

Upon his arrival from Cape Haiti, the battleship Connecticut was dismissed. The crew was cleared by natives who shouted, "Hurrah for Bole."

The battleship Connecticut landed 1,500 marines, who took possession of the forts. The occupation has now been extended, not only to the forts and all other important places in the town, but to the territory within three miles of the city.

The marines are maintaining order, and a curfew law forbidding persons without valid passes to be on the streets after 10 o'clock has been put into effect.

General Biss, leader of the revolution, fled from Port au Prince and fled to the mountains, and immediately went to his chambers, where he was a prisoner against the occupation by the Americans.

The committee of public safety, notified by the Americans, dissolved. At a meeting of the committee of the Congress and the Senate, with prominent Haitians, plans for a new government were discussed.

The President of the Senate has called upon the Haitian military and the United States, a new protest against the occupation of Haiti.

The American authorities have notified the diplomatic bodies that Colonel E. E. Cole, United States military attaché, will remain in Port au Prince, and will maintain order.

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Colonel E. E. Cole, United States military attaché, will remain in Port au Prince

WITH FLOUR
10 POUNDS
OF
SUGAR
ALL
FOR **5c**

Buy a Barrel of Gold Medal Flour at \$8.25 and get 10 lbs. of 100% Granulated Sugar extra for..... 5c

"The Word JITNEY is Slang for NICKEL," Explains Mr. Lockhart!

"Monday I Introduce My Marvelous New Mill-End Sale Sensation—JITNEY DAY—Selling Thousands of Things for 5 Cents"

BE SURE And Get four **COUPONS** With Each Purchase **UNITED COUPONS**

THEY ARE WORTH
CASH—each cash for 100 United Coupons or 1000 United Coupons at Houghton & Dutton's.
PREMIUMS—\$1.00 in value in Standard Quality Products for 1000 Coupons, and you can redeem any number of Coupons from five up for premiums on the \$1.00 basis.

"I don't think anybody but myself could get away with a wonderful stunt like this. I know the market so THOROUGHLY. The manufacturers oblige me vice they would turn anybody else down. They got together on my JITNEY DAY proposition. Some of them thought I was crazy when I offered to sell LOTS of MERCHANDISE for 5c, WORTH FIFTY TIMES AS MUCH! But when thousands of shoppers storm this great store Monday, they'll find my idea's a popular one, and that my efforts have been appreciated."

C. A. Lockhart

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.
COLLECT COUPONS *New England's Greatest Cash Store* COLLECT COUPONS

An Extra \$19.98 Brass Bed 5c
One of the best beds ever sold at less than \$25.00. Two-inch posts, heavy 14-inch double and 15-inch fillers, are heavy built, bright and guaranteed construction, for one of these beds for..... 19.98
And get an extra Brass bed of exactly the same kind for..... 5c

Buy a \$35 Parlor Suit 5c
Buy one of these \$35 Parlor Suits for..... 35
And get a \$5.50 Mohogany Finished Table extra for..... 5c

A \$2 Silver Service Tray 5c
Buy one of these \$2 Silver Tea Sets, four pieces, consisting of large Teapot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Spoon. Holder, quadruple silver plate, handsomely engraved, for..... 5.49
And get a \$2.00 Silver Service Tray for..... 5c

A Fine Axminster Rug for 5c
Buy one of these attractive and durable rugs, size 32x54-inch, with mottled centers and bordered ends, in rich colorings, for..... 2.49
And get an extra rug of the same kind for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
5 Yds. Apron Gingham
Buy 10 yards of the Percales, cut from the full piece and perfect goods, in a large assortment of patterns, for..... 1.00
And get 5 yards of 6 1/2 Apron Gingham for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Yard of Scotch Madras
Buy a yard of this imported Scotch Madras, which we offer in a variety of excellent patterns, for..... 25c
And extra yard same imported Scotch Madras for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
29c Dressing Sacque
Buy a Long Kimono, made of excellent serotene crepe, in a variety of daily colorings and patterns, for..... 69c
And get an extra dressing sacque for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Yard of 20c Summer Silks
Buy one or more yards of our new Summer Silks, which are 26 inches wide and in a full range of light and dark colors, at per yard, for..... 20c
And with every yard of 20c, an extra yard for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
69c Tub Skirt
Buy a tub skirt in excellent quality plaid and linen, in white and tan, pearl, black and patch, for..... 69c
And get an extra 69c tub skirt for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Women's \$2 Ostrich Bands
Buy a \$2.00 Ostrich Band for..... 1.29
And get an extra Ostrich Band for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Girl's \$1.00 Dress
Buy a Child's White dress, made of the quality nanosack and lawn, trimmed with satin lace, Hamburg and ribbon, for..... 1.00
And get extra dress of the same quality for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
6 Table Tumblers
Buy six fine pressed water tumblers in three popular styles, for..... 12c
And get extra half-dozen tumblers, same kind, for..... 5c

Buy a \$1.00 Hair Brush 5c
Buy a hair brush, owing to slight imperfection, we will offer for this special sale at only 49c and get a 12c Drilling Comb for..... 5c

EXTRA A \$1.98 Dress For 5c
Buy one from our splendid assortment of street dresses, made of daily volles, embroidered and pretty striped crepes, for..... 1.98
And get an extra dress of the same kind for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
A Dozen Napkins
Buy one hemstitched table cloth, full size, spot hemstitch around, and free from stains, for..... 1.50
And get 1 doz. Hemstitch Dinner Napkins, 16x18, for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Man-Tailored Skirt
Buy materials in our Dress Goods Department for a tailored skirt to be made to your measure, for..... \$1.25
And we will make you an extra skirt for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Women's 45c Hosiery
Buy one pair of silk hose, Bodley, in black, white and in a few colors, high spliced heels, and smooth toes, for..... 45c
And get an extra pair of hosiery for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Women's 50c Union Suits
Buy one of these Union Suits, various weights and styles, for..... 35c
And get an extra Union suit of same kind for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
An All Round Transformation
Buy one of our Switches, 24 inches long, wavy hair and strictly sanitary, suitable for braid, or curl of any style, for..... 2.00
And get an extra round transformation for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
17c Corset Cover
Buy a Corset Cover made of nanosack, elaborately trimmed with Hamburg and ribbon drawn beads, the most excellent cover, for..... 17c
And get an extra cover of exactly same quality for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
1-2 Doz. Pillow Cases
Buy six Bed Sheets, full size beds, snow white, nicely made, for..... 2.34
And get One-Half Dozen Pillow Cases for only..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
One Doz. Huck Towels
Buy 12 yards of Heavy Huck Towels, for hand, roller or dish towel, fast dyeing, with neat red border, for..... 1.25
And get 1 doz. Hemstitch Huck Towels, 18x36, for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
A Pair of Bed Sheets
Buy one \$2.00 Comforter filled with snow-white cotton, silkline covering, border all round, large 6-bed size, for..... 3.00
And get a pair of Bed Sheets, size 72x90, for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
5 Yds. 19c Ratine
Buy one piece of 12 yards of Longcloth, free from starch or staining, for..... 1.50
And get 5 yards of 18c White Ratine for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Pr. of Tennis Sneakers
Buy a pair of Women's \$1.50 to \$2.50 Pumps of Oxford, assorted leathers, about all sizes, at..... 95c
And get a pair of black, brown or white sneakers in any size for (No Mail Orders)..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
25c Boys' Blouse
Buy one of our boys' sport or military collar blouses, in light and dark stripe effects, plain white or tan, for only..... 25c
And get an extra blouse of the same style for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
69c Waist
Buy a beautiful embroidered or dainty lace trimmed waist, of fine material, value at our 69c, for..... 69c
And get an extra 69c lingerie waist for..... 5c

EXTRA Glass Bath Room Shelf 5c
Buy one of these solid brass, nickel plated, 12x18 inch, for..... 25c
And get an extra 12x18 inch shelf for..... 5c

EXTRA Towel Bar 5c
Buy one of these solid brass, nickel plated, 12x18 inch, for..... 25c
And get an extra 12x18 inch towel bar for..... 5c

AN EXTRA \$1.50 to 2.00 SHIRT 5c
\$1.50 Fancy Figured Tan Setalets.
\$1.50 Fancy Striped Crepe Cloth.
\$1.50 White Russian Cord.
\$2 White and Colored Jacquards.
\$2.00 Fancy Striped P. K.
\$2.00 Fancy Woven Madras.
Brand new shirts, perfect in workmanship, rich, dainty patterns and absolutely unmatchable. Sizes 14, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2 and 18. Buy one of the above shirts at..... 1.50
And get an extra shirt of exactly the same 5c
Each size on separate counter to avoid loss of time and confusion.

EXTRA For... 5c
Yard of 85c Corduroy
Buy the 26-inch White Corduroy, the fabric which almost every woman is looking for..... 85c
And with every yard of 85c, an extra yard for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
98c Porch Dress
Buy one of our elegant assortment of Porch and Street Dresses, made of a variety of pretty Summer materials, for..... 98c
And get an extra dress worth 98c for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Child's 25c Hat
Buy a Child's Hat, made of lace, straw and with material, original values of which were as high as 75c, for Mill-End Price of..... 25c
And get an extra hat of same value for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Ladies' 45c Gown
Buy a Ladies' Gown made of crepe and nanosack, beautifully trimmed with lace and ribbon, excellent materials and all sizes, for..... 45c
And get an extra 45c gown exactly same quality for..... 5c

EXTRA Inverted Light 5c
Buy one of these Galvanized sheet iron, inverted light, for..... 49c
And get an extra inverted light for..... 5c

EXTRA Welsbach Mantle 5c
Buy one of these Welsbach Mantles, for..... 10c
And get an extra Welsbach Mantle for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Women's Mannish Hats
Buy a Trimmed-Mannish Hat for..... 79c
And get an extra hat for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
17c Neckwear
Buy one of our Vandy Lace Collars, Striped or bordered or original lace trimmed, for..... 17c
And get an extra 17c Neckwear of the same quality for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Pr. Women's 39c Gloves
Buy a pair of 16-button length, White Chamollette or Black Mil-lanne Lido Gloves for..... 39c
And get an extra pair of gloves of the same quality for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
20 Yds. Cut Out Border
Buy ten rolls of Chamber Papers, floral stripe effects in pink & blue, for..... 1.00
And get 20 yards of Cut Out Border to match for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
4 Initial Face Cloths
Buy 4 Bath Towels, extra large size, with arm back, heavily wrapped, for..... 1.00
And get 4 Initial Face Cloths for only..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Child's 49c Romper
Buy a romper for the child from a splendid lot that are made of the best quality seersucker, chambray and gingham, for..... 49c
And get another romper exactly like it for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Silk Waist
Buy a Silk Waist from a big selection of silks, for..... 50c
And get an extra waist of the same kind for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Man's Suit
Buy one of our Men's Blue Serge or Mixtures Suits, all sizes in stock, that are a most excellent value, for..... 8.95
And get an extra suit, exactly same quality for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
50c Gingham Petticoat
Buy an excellent Petticoat, made of Amoskeag gingham, cut good and full, just the current for the present wear, for only..... 50c
And get an extra Petticoat exactly like it for..... 5c

EXTRA A Lingerie Waist For 5c
Buy a Middy Blouse that was specially made for this Lockhart Sale and is one of the best bargains we have offered, at..... 59c
And get an extra 59c waist for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Set of Serim Curtains
Buy a Set of Serim Curtains of good quality, with extra wide lace top and lace edge, in white, cream and blue, for..... 1.49
And get a second set of Serim Curtains for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
A Pair Bed Blankets
Buy one of our 12x20 bed spreads, extra large size, hemmed ends and heavy Crochet Marcellite patterns, for..... 2.00
And get a pair of 98c Bed Blankets for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Pair of Boy's Pants
Buy one of our famous cloth suits for boys, in the newest patch pocket, Norfolk style, a fine assortment, all sizes, at..... 1.77
And get extra pair kids' or cloth trousers, for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Boys' Wash Suit
Buy a Boy's Wash Suit from our excellent assortment, in galatese, linen or pop, all sizes, at the special Mill-End Price of..... 79c
And get an extra suit of same style for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Man's Suit
Buy one of our Men's Blue Serge or Mixtures Suits, all sizes in stock, that are a most excellent value, for..... 8.95
And get an extra suit, exactly same quality for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
50c Gingham Petticoat
Buy an excellent Petticoat, made of Amoskeag gingham, cut good and full, just the current for the present wear, for only..... 50c
And get an extra Petticoat exactly like it for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
19c Marquessette
Buy one yard of this marooned Marquessette, with handsome drawwork, borders and hemstitched bands, white, cream and beige, for..... 19c
And get an extra yard of same Marquessette for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
A Pair of Lace Curtains
Buy a pair of Boston Lace Curtains, which we offer in an assortment of attractive patterns, in white and arab, at 98c per pair..... 98c
And get an extra pair of Lace Curtains, same kind 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Pair Men's Silk Socks
Buy six pairs of Men's Silk Socks, in black and colors, "mill run," the kind men folks like to wear. We offer for..... 95c
And get an extra pair of the same kind for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Can of Talcum Powder
Buy one can of Talcum Powder of exceptionally fine grade of talc, put up in 20c tin, for..... 15c
And get an extra can of the same kind for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
150 Paper Towels
Buy one roll of 150 Paper Towels, of a very fine grade of paper and very absorbent, for..... 20c
And get an extra roll of 150 Towels for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Yd of 15c Silk Ribbon
Buy one yard of fancy ribbon, in dresden, roman strip, polka dot, etc., 4 to 6 inches wide, all bright colors, for..... 15c
And get an extra yard of the same kind for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
1-2 Doz. Jelly Tumblers
Buy one fine Imperial Bavarian china fruit set, comprising a large dish and six small dishes of assorted decorations, for..... 49c
And get a half dozen Jelly Tumblers for..... 5c

EXTRA For... 5c
Men's \$4.50 Bath Robes
Buy one of these \$4.50 or \$4.50 Turkish Bath Robes and German blankets, all colors and in a wide variety of styles to match, for..... 2.95
And get an extra Bath Robe of the same kind for..... 5c

Buy a \$5 Gillette Safety Razor 5c
For \$3.95 and get a set of four blades (\$1.00 value) for..... 5c

ARE YOU MARRIED?

That is what Mr. Lockhart frequently asks. If you are not, just mean to be, you can get a most excellent value, for..... 8.95
And get an extra suit, exactly same quality for..... 5c

A PIANO 5c

In consideration of above, handsome drawwork, chase, we will allow you to see a beautiful PIANO, which we regularly sell for \$225, for..... 5c
THE OFFER IS MADE ONLY TO THE HAPPY NEW ADVANTAGE

Practically all made in New York, very low prices.

John Hays Hammond Tells Julian Hawthorne How He Brought Up and Educated Talented Son

YOUNG WIRELESS GENIUS BEGAN WORK WITH PICK

Was Never Driven to His Studies, but Was Interested in Them.

THREE weeks ago there appeared upon this page of the Sunday AMERICAN a study of John Hays Hammond, Jr., and an interview with that young inventor by Julian Hawthorne.

The younger Hammond had suddenly become one of the most prominent young Americans. He is the inventor of a torpedo boat controlled from the shore by "wireless." So important is his contribution to the national defense regarded by the authorities at Washington that he has been invited by the Secretary of the Navy to serve with Mr. Thomas A. Edison and others on the Inventions Board.

Mr. Hawthorne's talk with the younger Hammond naturally suggested another talk, this time with the father of this wonderful American boy.

How did it all come about? What has been the training of young John Hammond? To what degree is his famous father responsible for the education of his son?

These are the questions Mr. Hawthorne carried with him to Gloucester, and here you have the answers.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

THE dark tone and spreading roof of the Hammond cottage suggested coolness, and the interior hit the medium between spaciousness and coziness; at the other end of the hallway opened out a study walled about with low bookshelves, and endowed with a table and chairs which made the thought of a leisurely or desultory musing and glancing through alluring volumes seem the proper end and avocation of man.

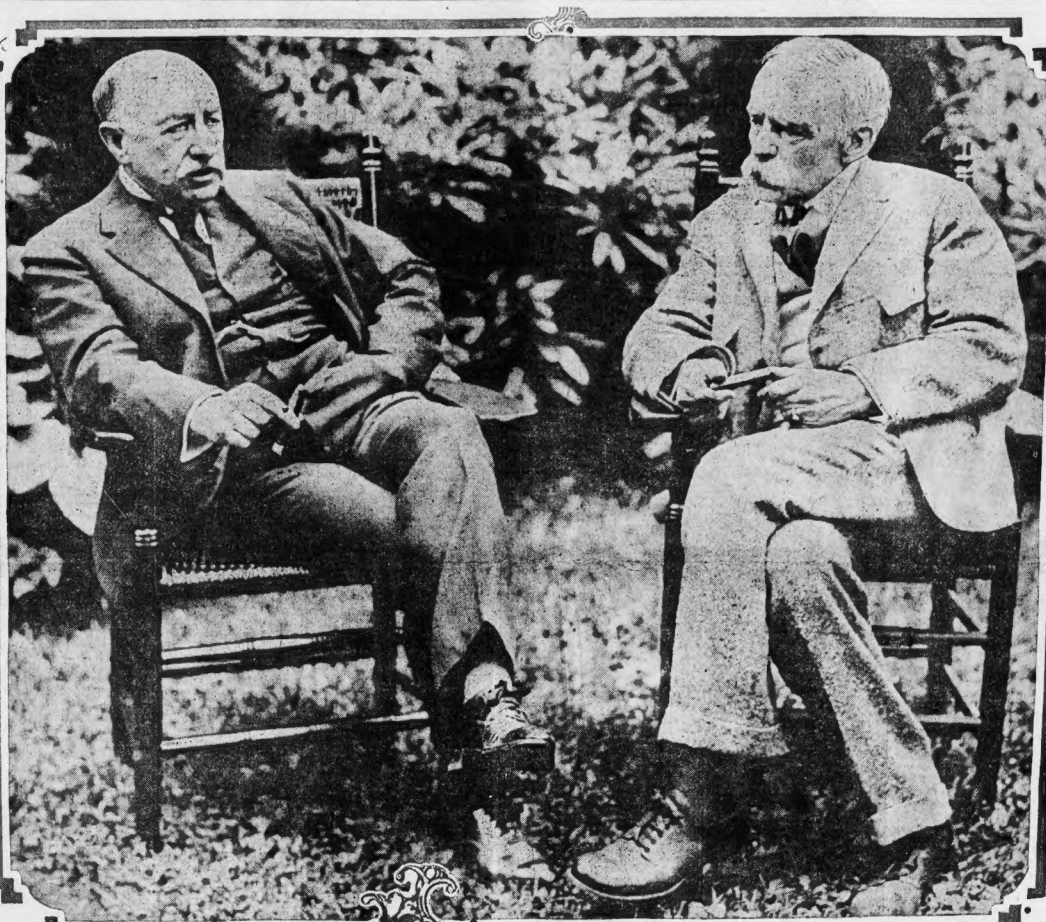
On the table was an Artex marble mask, polished, grotesque, unique, and on one of the bookcases was a dark, smooth stone, of a size to fill the hand, which I took for a Hindu lingam, but Mr. Hammond said he got in Africa, though the mineral was not native there. But lingams are said by the wise to come from Egypt.

There were also several boxes of cigars. Mr. Hammond happened to say that he was five feet six inches in height (though he looks taller—he is broad-shouldered); his high, bald forehead and wide-open eyes give an impression of bigness; as a matter of fact there is much bigger than John Hays Hammond, Sr?

I have met many men of note, but cannot at this moment recall the ones who surpassed him in size alone. But that as it may, he was smoking a cigar when I arrived at the Gloucester depot, and he gave me one to smoke on the way up to his cottage in his auto.

We were together during the forenoon, and he was smoking all the time, and when I said to him, "Is it one down, another come on, with you?" he admitted, with his jolly smile, that it was.

It may be an indifference to reveal this, because tobacco is held in some quarters to be an obstacle to greatness, but I am here to tell



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Julian Hawthorne interviewing John Hays Hammond at Mr. Hammond's Gloucester estate.

facts and can only hope that if cigars have had anything to do with producing the kind of man Mr. Hammond is our government will remove the duties from them and give the rest of us a chance.

The Hammond Type of American Citizen

So we sat down and went into executive session. The theme prescribed was—not eugenics, exactly, but—as near as I can come to it—how to generate in the United States as large a number as possible of the Hammond type of citizen. A week or two ago I met John Hays Hammond, Jr., and it had seemed desirable to inquire how the son of a man of genius and of achievement, born and raised in ignorance of the pinch of poverty, had managed to turn out a man of genius and of achievement himself. Nature is commonly reported not to act so lavishly; was it, then, due not to nature but to artificial aids—to education, say—that the rule was so undeniably transcended in this instance?

Mr. Hammond laughed; he seemed to feel quite happy about "Jack." There are soft-made men, and doubtless there are father-made men, too; this father did not put on an air of magnifying himself as

Jack's account. The junior, in fact (apart from his more intricate ability), is quite unlike the senior in looks, manner, temperament and proclivity.

He may, perhaps, be a human Burbank product. Burbank does not create plants and fruits, nor even wilfully metamorphoses them to suit his fancy; he looks into them, notes the way some of them appear desirous of going, and then removes from their path whatever obstacles might hinder this bent.

While Mr. Hammond and I sat in his study and smoked the cigars I gradually gained the impression that this was the sort of education his son had received; not a twisting and forcing process, but a real education—a letting what was in him come out. Its tendency to come out was, no doubt, unmistakable; the push was strong; nevertheless, it might, under the stress of too much paternalism, have pushed into a cold-case.

As things were, it pushed up and outward in free air, with the sunshine of encouragement and the irritation of truth.

"I believe in always answering a child's questions, if you can't," Mr. Hammond remarked—until now there has come to be something doing, as our phrase is.

We were journeying through Africa with or without Cecil Rhodes; we were in California and Mexico, with Major Burnham; we dug down in the Yagui country and found Toltec remains at a depth of forty feet, relics of the Yagui ancestry; we were asking Rider Haggard how he happened to know that the mines of King Solomon were actually within fifty miles of the spot he indicated in his story, and Haggard was declaring that his only reason for locating them where he did was because he thought it was too far for any fool prospector to go and prove him wrong; we visited the mines themselves, and Mr. Hammond dug out some nuggets from the old trenches made by Phoenicians three thousand years ago.

Reviewing the World in Hammond Study

We saw Cecil Rhodes in the height of his pride and power, when he believed that he could ride through the solid earth, and later, in London, after he had dominated the parliamentary committee organized to investigate that Janssen raid, and yet had learned his lesson of humbleness before powers greater than he; we were back in California, chatting with old Vanderbilt, the first goldfinder, who showed us the very tree under whose roots the first yellow gleam was seen of that great splendor

which was to startle the world; we were reviewing the world, and the riches thereof, false and true, and all the while I was thinking in the back of my head what an absurd thing it was to attempt to interview a man like John Hays Hammond, and yet was acquiring an idea more and more definite about the way Jack had been brought up.

He had been to college, for one thing—in old Yale, his father's alma mater—but that did not seem to get much less in the matter, for when he graduated with honors. But had he, before that, been in the story, and yes—he and all the rest of them, and Jack had been given a pick and told to go and find something. Off he went, and was digging a hole with good hope when of a sudden off went a tremendous explosion, which sent a shudder through the solid earth, and broke windows wherever they were to be found.

Jack dropped his pick and sought cover, alarmed less on his own account than conscience-stricken because he thought that his activity with the pick had caused the catastrophe. It was not so bad as that, but a big load of dynamite had exploded some distance away and killed hundreds of persons. Jack, however, was manifestly de-

thured to be really the cause of a noise in the world by and by.

Then, about fourteen years ago, when Edison asked Hammond to come and tell him whether or not a process he was experimenting with to extract gold was any good, Hammond took Jack along, and when, after some twenty minutes' examination, Hammond had told the wizard that he would better quit spending time about that thing, the wizard turned to Jack, who had been looking about rather intelligently, and began to talk to him, and to show him wonders, and for some hours thereafter Jack and he were inseparable.

"What do you want to waste time with that boy for?" demanded the father at last, with some heat. But Edison knew his business and replied that he was not wasting time. The man who can make nature obey him knows a good man when he sees him, even when the man is a boy. "I guess you remember that," said the father to the son, who came into the room at that moment. "Yes, very well," Jack did.

Good for Boys to Meet Big Men?

But did the boy read much? For I was rather inclined to ride off on the notion that his book had been Nature, after the Shakespearean

recommendation. But not; he was always reading. What, then, did he read? Poetry? Fiction? No; but that led us to glance at the master part that imagination played in the work of all great men; the world wouldn't move without the quality that was not of the world. But, surely, Jack had written poetry—he must have! The father laughed, and somehow he didn't say precisely whether he had or hadn't; the avoidance may have been discretion or accident; I cannot remember. I was taken off the event by the information that biography had been among the favorite reading subjects of the boy; that and other things that tend to make earth and man transparent.

One could see him musing about and taking down from the shelves the book that called to him, in that irresistible voice that looks call in to their intelligent lovers. Nevertheless, it was plain enough that the books were made for Jack, not Jack for or by the books. He got them under his feet, and from that elevation or foothold saw the scheme of things more widely and higher up. Yes, and there was more up his sleeve than had appeared on the carpet; he was living in the world of fairy tales that are making true. What an opportunity!

'WON ATTENTION OF EDISON WHEN STILL MERE BOY

Greatest Triumph of His Life Was When He Showed Mother His Wireless Boat.

"I think it's a good thing for a boy to meet big men," the father observed, with a sort of simplicity that made me smile. Mont Blanc, up in the sky yonder, likes to talk with fellows like Chamberlain and Popocatepetl and Everest; sends them good company. The air is good, the outlook wide, the youth goes down deep; very agreeable people.

Boys, Mr. Hammond thought, understood more of the essential thing than we are apt to suppose. The big men save you time by being sometimes able to say Yes or No, instead of Perhaps. Also, by candidly saying Perhaps when the little men would boldly affirm Yes or No.

The thoughts of a boy are long, long thoughts! Edison and Rhodes and Burnham are not half bad associates for a boy. On the clear face of that young mind they can write things worth while, which will not be forgotten. There will be no talking down to the boy, either, as the professor and Sunday school teacher talk. The boy knows few facts as yet, but he recognizes truth as he does pure air. If you try to put him off with second-hand stuff he will feel that you are second-hand.

Good Men Never Knows How Good He Is

Rhodes and Burnham and Edison and the rest of them are quite at home with the boy, and he with them. The gold in him, which might be degraded into trash and tinsel by lower companions, answers to the gold in them and shines in their sunlight. The son, as I said, came in at a stage of the talk between me and the father and sat awhile. The father takes himself very lightly and cheerfully—is not in the least saddened by the consciousness of great achievement; things happened to come his way, rather; but what of that?

I am a little uneasy (because I hope to see him again sometime) at what I have said concerning his mental stature and his desires. A good man never understands how good he is; what he did was easy—all in the day's work; he can see lots of good in the other fellow, but as for himself, really, you know!

The son, on the other hand, is serious; you can see the future in his look, and the future, just now, is so wonderful that the vision of it may well make one serious. But this seriousness is temperance; it is as remote as possible from self-consciousness, much more from self-esteem. What he is, is (to himself) quite swallowed up in what he sees and can do. He is no more than that something which holds together the faculties and perceptions with which he works and penetrates. As the psychologist might say, the subjective disappears in the objective. But we won't be psychological today; nothing of this kind was said at the Hammonds.

To come back to earth, then, the way to educate a boy—at least, the Hammond sort of boy—is to let him alone; at most, to remove the fog and stumbling blocks. If you are out for quail, and your pointer dog is nosing about in the bushes, you don't interfere with him; you know he has a secret scent which is above your class altogether. There is in a boy—in the sort of boy we are talking of, and in others, too, in their degree, an spiritual ascent (to give a name to something we don't know much about), which, if you let him alone, will lead him to the things which

HAMMOND TELLS HOW HE REARED HIS TALENTED SON

belong to him, which are in harmony with his genius.

In the course of conversation, however, a fact emerged, too interesting to be overlooked. The father of Mrs. Hammond, a judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia, possessed a genius for scientific speculation and discovery which the duties of his profession prevented him from developing. He was the favorite of the court, and never ceased to hunt his mind. He foresaw the importance of the application of electricity in many efforts to control nature, and at a date previous to any other recorded suggestion on the subject he actually and independently conceived and attempted to carry out the project of controlling the movements of a vessel, without physical contact, by means of electrical impulses.

Grandson Succeeds

Where Grandfather Failed

The story of this attempt, which was publicly made, is too long to relate in this place; it was foredoomed to failure, because, at that period of scientific progress, the knowledge and the means did not exist to make it succeed. The failure, however, deeply disappointed and wounded the distinguished gentleman, who had set his heart upon the realization of his idea, and he died a year or two afterward.

His daughter had already been for several years the wife of John Flays Hammond, and she had intelligently and sympathetically followed the steps of her father's project. She had believed in it and hoped for it, and the failure grieved her as much as it did him. Soon after her father's death she became the mother of John Flays Hammond, Jr., the inventor of the dirigible torpedo.

I am not writing an essay on the mysteries of heredity, and those who dislike to venture abroad in the dark are welcome to cling to the lantern of coincidence. But the boy was not brought up on the story of his grandfather's misadventure; he was not put under special scientific influences; he was allowed to follow his own bent, and nothing was further from anyone's anticipations than that he would undertake to solve the very problem which had proved too difficult for his mother's father.

But one day he led his mother to his little workshop on the shore of the bay and asked her to look at what direction she wished a small boat, lying unmoved in the water, to move. She indicated several directions, and the boat magically, as it seemed, obeyed her will, and finally, at her summons, it headed for her and landed itself on the beach.

This was impressive enough in itself, but it touched some emotion deeper than surprise when she considered the circumstances. They were profoundly dramatic, and the mother, doubtless, did not fail to appreciate the full significance of them, but the boy himself was thinking only of the pleasure which the successful experiment, independently thought out and executed, would give her. He was not pointing at the vindicator of his grandfather, or anything of that melodramatic sort; he had simply followed out his own ardor, and to this result had they brought him. It is a wonderful and beautiful story, and each of us will think what his temperament and intelligence enable him to think on the subject. Coincidence, by all means, if your radius reaches no further than that.

The trouble with our educational scheme is, in part, that instead of aiding this kind of matter, it functions in a way which is a middle with it and muddles it, until it ceases to be believed in. Jack Hammond has not been muddled or misled; he has already found his path to a high place and is on his way to higher ones; he has not been his game to keep up on his feet, and will come in touch with the largest in the day time.

MESH BAGS 25¢
RE-PLATED
Silver & Jewelry Repaired & Plated, to be St. John L. DesLaurier Jewelry Factory 43 Winter St., Boston.

FOR THE FISHING GROUNDS
Essex King Philip, Capt. Geo. W. Dixon
\$1
Largest Commercial Salt Water and Freshwater Fishing Tackle and Bait Shop in Boston.

And his father, as I said, seems to feel very happy about him, but takes little credit to himself, beyond admitting that he had some enough not to be a mediator. It is a very pleasant situation to contemplate.

Jack Hammond Has

a Practical Side

But has Jack a practical side, to make his "dreams" effective? As to that, his father said that when he took the boy on a trip about a certain mining region on the Pacific slope he told him no advice or hints as to what he should do, but he was to look into things for himself, and if he found any property that he believed would prove a good investment he was to buy it on his own responsibility. Jack wandered about accordingly, formed his own opinions, and finally bought something that looked to him promising, "and," said Mr. Hammond, "it happened to turn out a good thing, and he has been drawing it in dividend from it ever since." This does not mean, of course, that Jack is a Napoleon of

finance, but that he can recognize values. Money would mean to him what it means to Edison—a means of turning his discoveries or inventions into things of concrete use. But he will always aim at some result concretely useful, whereas Tesla, for instance, who is also indifferent to mere money, is always aiming—as Mr. Hammond remarked—"at 100 per cent efficiency," and seems to regard the concrete as a mere by-product.

In truth, though, the trend of modern science is toward eliminating the material medium and getting at the naked result. The coming of wireless portends the going of wires of all kinds—we shall do away with space, and see and speak and act across continents and oceans, as if face to face and hand in hand. Jack Hammond has his torpedoes and many another thing which will be known in its proper time.

And when his father and I were agreeing that cities are choleric things, to be kept away from, to look back at him from distances of unpolluted plains and mountains, and to wonder at the strange insularity of the dwellers in them, I wished that the new science which Jack Hammond represents would carry the civilization of the material medium a little further, and dissolve the city itself into free air. There have been dreams wider or than that—the dreamer's dream, a temporary—that came true.

The young men shall see visions, and the old men dream dreams. In this strange era, when the mill breaks through the crust of fear and shame and bourgeois terror all at once, in that very moment of despair the vision and the dream come to save and comfort us. And when bell sinks back upon its embers and the vision and the dream will become incarnate.

Below (left), Miss Priscilla May, Cambridge society girl, in charge of the Girl Scouts' party, and Miss Elizabeth Ward of Brookline, one of her assistants. Below, Girl Scouts starting on auto ride from the Peabody House, of the West End, to the Peabody House, of the West End.

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NINE GLORIOUS DAYS FOR GIRL SCOUTS AT THE WHIPPLE ESTATE AT PLYMOUTH



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Boston Blondes Sure Type Has Bright Future

In the human race going to be blonde-haired blondes say this can never be.

"They say in effect that the Michigan professor who prophesied that the women of the future would be brunette and that the blonde type was doomed to die out doesn't know what he is talking about."

The professor's statement made all the blondes mad. Their general denial is expressed by Mrs. Oliver H. Kendall of Boston, an authority on beauty in art and the blonde type.

"The blonde type is destined to live," says Mrs. Kendall.

Elizabeth Peabody House Class Guests of Boston Attorney and His Family, with Cottage to Themselves.

Night-eyes and sun-baked, the women of the picture of perfect health, thirteen young girls from the Elizabeth Peabody House, of the West End, are back in town today after a most enjoyable—not to say wonderful—nine days' outing.

The statement is proof sufficient why these self-named young and very grateful girls are, paradoxically enough, the happiest and most contented of all the countless blonde blondes and brunettes in this great and availing world.

"It is in kindly acquiescence, then, that he is specially tendered, in their behalf, all credit to Mr. Whipple and his family, and last, but not least the daughter, Dorothy, for the conditions which made possible these 'happy days' spent by these fourteen appreciative girls at the Elizabeth Peabody House."

The cottage occupied by the girls is a small, white, two-story house, with a garden and a swimming pool.

Mass Meeting of Italian Red Cross

The Italian Red Cross Committee, composed of nearly every Italian society in Greater Boston, is planning a monster mass meeting in Faneuil Hall tonight as an expression of the intense enthusiasm the Italians are showing for the United States during the present struggle in Europe.

The girls who enjoyed this rare treat comprise a class taught at the settlement house by Miss Priscilla May of Cambridge, one of the many society girls interested in the work of this organization.

The girls were personally championed on the outing by Miss May, who was assisted by Miss Elizabeth Ward of Brookline, another society girl, and Miss Priscilla May, who was assisted by Miss Elizabeth Ward of Brookline, another society girl.

The girls in the party were Miss May, Miss Ward, Miss Priscilla May, Miss Elizabeth Ward, Miss Priscilla May, Miss Elizabeth Ward, Miss Priscilla May, Miss Elizabeth Ward.

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Rev. Dr. Bridgman Praises Big Fair

The Rev. Howard A. Bridgman, D. D., editor of "The Congregationalist," is back at her home, No. 129 Beacon street, has just returned from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which has detained away from New England and elsewhere.

"I found adequate description," says "I admire it for its extent, its magnitude, its variety in unity, and its beauty."

The Massachusetts exhibit of what vocational and trade schools are doing is one of the finest and most encouraging in the building and has already received the Grand Prize.

Mrs. Littlefield of Cambridge Dead

Mrs. Emily F. Littlefield, wife of George E. Littlefield, a well known Bostonian, died at her home, No. 114 Chester street, Cambridge, last night.

Mother and Children's Day is being celebrated at the Park next Wednesday afternoon, the exercises, according to a point view sent out by the Park Department and School Committee.

MEET ON SO. BOSTON STRIKE

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U. S. LACKING MUNITIONS TO CONDUCT WAR

War Department Officers Ready to Give Startling Facts on Capacity of the Plants.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—If given the opportunity, officers of the War Department will lay before committee of Congress next winter startling facts and figures regarding the consumption of ammunition by the forces in Europe and the lack of any munitions in this country to meet the requirements of the allies.

Information gathered by Major General Wood, commander of the Eastern Division, and by other officers of the army, through various channels, has completely exploded the myth that the war in Europe is being fought by the allies with American-made munitions.

Up to date the American munitioning constitutes but a small fraction of 1 per cent of the total consumption of the allies.

A substantial increase in the shipments from the United States is now under way to begin. This will continue until the war is over.

The United States is now producing more munitions than it is consuming, but the production is not yet sufficient to meet the requirements of the allies.

The capacity of government munitioning plants, running twenty-four hours a day, is 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

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Don't Let Climate Interfere With an Education

Children who do not like the rigorous Eastern winters can be educated at one of the quality schools of California, where the climate is ideal, the environment beautiful and inspirational, insuring good health and crystalline minds.

Facts about California's splendid Schools and Colleges can be gleaned from the

Los Angeles Examiner's Free Educational Booklet

Write for it now, so you can decide on the school which best suits your discriminating requirements and make reservations early.

Address: School and College Bureau, Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles, Calif.

THOUSANDS OF JACKIES OF ATLANTIC FLEET TO TAKE PART IN ATHLETIC MEET

Rivalry Between the Crews of the Various Warships Is Intense; Whaleboat Race One of the Big Features

Scenes aboard Uncle Sam's great fighting engines in the Atlantic fleet and some of the men upon whom the nation depends to safeguard the great stretch of Atlantic coast



Fire-horn gun crew aboard the battleship Utah. Above, a view of the forward deck of the Utah showing the main battery of big guns.

Contests on Land and Water to Begin Tomorrow and Last Until Thursday at Newport.

That the thousands of enlisted men on the battleships of Uncle Sam's Atlantic fleet are as eager for a frolic as for a fight will be demonstrated tomorrow, when the annual athletic contests between the men of the various ships begin at Newport, R. I. From tomorrow until Thursday there will be daily contests, with the boat races between crack crews holding the centre of interest, although a series of baseball games will run a close second.

RIVALRY ALWAYS OF THE RED HOT SORT.

Ever since the fleet has been in Newport, the rivalry between the crews of the various ships has been intense. The crews of the various ships have been training for the boat races, providing the ships have been in port.

The rivalry is intense. Sailors make no mistake about the fact that the crews of the various ships are as eager for a frolic as for a fight. The crews of the various ships have been training for the boat races, providing the ships have been in port.

Over in a corner sat four young Jackies, all talking about the possible movement of the fleet within the next few days. The men had the names of the various ships of the Atlantic fleet on their caps. The decorations of the various ships for the fleet were displayed on their caps.

For two weeks before these annual races there was more "tattle" floating about than words could express. The crews of the various ships were as eager for a frolic as for a fight. The crews of the various ships have been training for the boat races, providing the ships have been in port.

These contests are the first of the season. The crews of the various ships are as eager for a frolic as for a fight. The crews of the various ships have been training for the boat races, providing the ships have been in port.

News of the Army and Navy races came to the attention of the public. The crews of the various ships are as eager for a frolic as for a fight. The crews of the various ships have been training for the boat races, providing the ships have been in port.

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At the runs or at the needle, the able seaman in our navy is expert. The men shown are skillfully repairing a tear in tarpaulin.

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L. C. B. A. NEWS

Mrs. Alice Maloney, supreme deputy of the Boston branches of the L. C. B. A. and Mrs. Mary Redington, treasurer, will represent the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association at the national convention to be held at Toronto, Ont., this week.

At a meeting of the L. C. B. A. held at the home of Mrs. Frank C. Maloney, the committee of arrangements for the national convention was organized. Mrs. Maloney was elected president of the committee.

The annual meeting of the L. C. B. A. will be held at the home of Mrs. Frank C. Maloney, 112 West 11th street, on Tuesday evening, August 10th. The meeting will be held at 8 o'clock.

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Nominate Officers for Fitton Council

At a meeting of the Fitton Council, Knights of Columbus, at East Boston, the following received the nominations for officers for the coming year:

Grand knight, Timothy J. Donovan; deputy grand knight, George E. Carson; and John E. Harrington, deputy grand knight. James A. German (no contest); financial secretary, Joseph M. Mahoney (no contest); treasurer, Michael J. Driscoll (no contest); and William King (no contest) as grand knight.

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NURSE BETTER THAN INSPECTOR

Professor Gunn of State Board of Health Says Infant Mortality Can Be Greatly Decreased.

"Of all the public agencies for improving life in Massachusetts, the most important is the public health or educational nurse. I have come to this opinion after a thorough analysis of the death rate and its causes in every town in the commonwealth," said Professor Gunn, who is the director of the State Board of Health.

"The Massachusetts nurse," said the professor, "is the best of all the public agencies for improving life in Massachusetts. I have come to this opinion after a thorough analysis of the death rate and its causes in every town in the commonwealth."

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County Sligo B. P. A. Meets This Evening

The County Sligo Benevolent and Protective Association will meet tonight in Faneuil Building to arrange for the annual outing and for a series of social and lecture to be held later in the year.

The annual meeting of the County Sligo Benevolent and Protective Association will be held at the home of Mrs. Frank C. Maloney, 112 West 11th street, on Tuesday evening, August 10th. The meeting will be held at 8 o'clock.

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TO GIVE MINSTREL SHOW.

Arrangements are being made for a minstrel show to be given at the East Boston Catholic Literary Association for its annual minstrel show.

The annual meeting of the East Boston Catholic Literary Association will be held at the home of Mrs. Frank C. Maloney, 112 West 11th street, on Tuesday evening, August 10th. The meeting will be held at 8 o'clock.

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THORNS HAVE FOUND.

The right thornless with the L. C. B. A. of the month of August. The right thornless with the L. C. B. A. of the month of August.

The annual meeting of the L. C. B. A. will be held at the home of Mrs. Frank C. Maloney, 112 West 11th street, on Tuesday evening, August 10th. The meeting will be held at 8 o'clock.

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Lawn Party by Mt. Benedict Council

Mt. Benedict Council, Knights of Columbus, will give a lawn party on the lawn of the public house, Somerville, on Tuesday evening, August 10th.

The annual meeting of the Mt. Benedict Council, Knights of Columbus, will be held at the home of Mrs. Frank C. Maloney, 112 West 11th street, on Tuesday evening, August 10th. The meeting will be held at 8 o'clock.

The annual meeting of the Mt. Benedict Council, Knights of Columbus, will be held at the home of Mrs. Frank C. Maloney, 112 West 11th street, on Tuesday evening, August 10th. The meeting will be held at 8 o'clock.

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BOSTON'S NEED IS BEYER STREETS, SAYS STEBBINS

Secretary of Team Owners' Association Calls for Immediate Action.

George F. Stebbins, secretary and treasurer of the Team Owners' Association of Boston and an expert on street and transportation issues, the immediate improvement of Beyer streets.

He urges this as the thing that Boston most needs. His statement is another independent of the AMERICAN better streets campaign.

Mr. Stebbins has watched and studied streets for years. This is his business, and he has seen the streets in other cities. He can speak with authority on streets.

His organization is an influential body comprising sixty or more owners of trucks. These are business men who use the streets in their business, and they pay big taxes. Their business represents the investment of several million dollars.

By GEORGE F. STEBBINS.
Boston needs better streets. It is the worst way. There is no word that fully describes their condition at the present time. To say that this condition is deplorable and disastrous doesn't tell it all.

That Boston is ashamed of its streets is not enough.
Boston can and should have better streets. This is not so terribly difficult a matter to believe. Now, the necessity of immediate action looking toward a comprehensive street reconstruction and repair. The need is self-evident.

It is a beautiful Sunday morning twenty-five years ago when the news was flashed that John Boyle O'Reilly had passed away at his summer cottage at Hyannis.

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Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Death of John Boyle O'Reilly Calls Forth Tributes to Poet and Patriot

Famous Idol of Irish People
Long Served as Boston Editor
and Championed Cause
of the Oppressed In All Nations

By C. O'CONNELL GALVIN.
The twenty-fifth anniversary of the passing from this life of John Boyle O'Reilly, poet, editor, patriot, man, lover of all humanity, regardless of race or creed.

It is the very truth to say that all the world mourned when O'Reilly died. Not in all the world, when his lifebook was closed and his soul sped home to rest, was there left on earth a kinder soul than his.

The memory of such a man must live forever. Time goes on, but the stature is sure to grow. As the generations pass, the memory of John Boyle O'Reilly will grow more and more.

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Tributes Paid to Leader of the
Oppressed "In All Lands," by
A. Shuman and T. B. Fitzpatrick Gen. Collins' Eulogy

The down-trodden of every land and for his patriotic devotion to the country of his birth and to the land of his adoption. For Ireland, he made unselfish sacrifices and never wavered in his efforts to serve her for this country, he was a high-minded and patriotic citizen.

May, as well as America, loved and admired him, and in his death the Irish race everywhere in the world sustained an irreparable loss.

In common with his many friends, I often heard him speak enthusiastically in praise of this glorious government, and picture in glowing terms the God-given boon it afforded to the oppressed of other lands.

May, the lessons which he taught live on to the end, and in their good fruit perpetuate the memory of one of the noblest hearts and minds that ever graced our American life.

Rosconm Natives
Meet Next Sunday

The Rosconm Benevolent Association will meet in Duane Hall next Sunday at 8 o'clock for its annual outing. The committee includes Patrick O. Waldron, William J. Connelley, John J. Markey, Timothy J. McKenna, James J. Wolfe, Alice Winfield Curley, Alfred J. MacLennan, and Mrs. H. H. Hines, Miss Annie McKenna.

DANCE BY LIFE SAVERS.
The Volunteer Life-Savers of Corps No. 35 of Revere will give a benefit dance at the Crescent Gardens hall-room on Monday evening, September 6. The committee includes Patrick O. Waldron, William J. Connelley, John J. Markey, Timothy J. McKenna, James J. Wolfe, Alice Winfield Curley, Alfred J. MacLennan, and Mrs. H. H. Hines, Miss Annie McKenna.

ST. ANGELA'S FIELD DAY.
The parishioners of St. Angela's church are invited to hold their annual field day on the church grounds on Saturday, August 14. The day will be held the middle of the week.

WOBURN DAY POSTPONED.
The annual field day of St. Joseph's church in Woburn, Mass., which was postponed to September 6, is now postponed to September 13. The church is in the care of Rev. Patrick J. Higgins, the pastor.

THOMPSON'S SPA OUTING.
Employees of Thompson's Spa will hold their first outing today. The outing will be to the Hotel Lexington Park, where dinner will be served. The outing will be held in the afternoon. The committee includes Patrick O. Waldron, William J. Connelley, John J. Markey, Timothy J. McKenna, James J. Wolfe, Alice Winfield Curley, Alfred J. MacLennan, and Mrs. H. H. Hines, Miss Annie McKenna.

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STATE BOARD ASKS FOR ARBITRATION IN LOSS STRIKE

Calls for an Answer by the Becker Milling Company and Men Now Out.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has requested the Becker Milling Machine Company and its employees to answer its letter of August 4, recommending that discharged and striking machinists return to work and that differences be submitted to arbitration.

Its letter is taken to indicate that the board is dissatisfied at the attitude of both parties and company, of which former Governor Ross is president. It follows:

"I am directed to address a letter to the parties to the controversy at the Becker Milling Machine Company plant. No reply to the recommendations made has been received at this hour.

"The board again urges the parties to consider and act upon the recommendations of the board, so that the industrial peace may be restored. To continue longer in accordance with the parties in controversy, the board is advised to take the necessary steps to enforce its recommendations.

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WOMAN ROBBED AT FOUR OF HER BACK BAY HOME

Mrs. Alice R. Stevens Loses Her Handbag, Containing \$200 and Checks for \$150.

Mrs. Alice R. Stevens of No. 29 Hemenway street was attacked at the doorway of her apartment early in the morning and robbed of a handbag containing \$200 in cash and \$150 in checks.

Another dating holding occurred at the corner of Fifth and Congress streets, where Fred Anderson, a hushman from the steam yacht "Christina," was beaten by three men and robbed of \$10.

Mrs. Stevens was robbed by a young man who apparently followed her home. She did not notice him until she stepped to furnish for her key. A street cleaner, who had been caught her arm, wrenched the handbag from her hand and ran.

She describes him as five feet, six inches tall and weighing about 160 pounds. He ran in the direction of the ferryway, where the police were sent for the police, and a wagon of officers and a patrolman were sent. They were unable to locate the handbag.

Anderson, who was robbed on High street, told the police that he pulled out his knife and held it in an Atlantic avenue barroom, and that when he saw the man who was followed by Mrs. Stevens, he was eventually attacked him, beat him over the head with sticks wrapped in newspapers.

A street cleaner, who had been caught her arm, wrenched the handbag from her hand and ran. She describes him as five feet, six inches tall and weighing about 160 pounds. He ran in the direction of the ferryway, where the police were sent for the police, and a wagon of officers and a patrolman were sent. They were unable to locate the handbag.

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Turner. Hobby scored Hooper with a single to left. Lewis hit to the left to Gardner and a fast double play resulted. Smith fanned for the third

TIGERS GRAB TWO BATTLES FROM MACKS

Detroit Win First Tussle, 4 to 1, Then Take Second

Clash, 3 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Detroit grabbed both ends of a doubleheader from the Athletics this afternoon when Walter Pidgeon pitched in the fourth inning of the second game like a longshoreman and then cut out "Red" T. Cobb did the same.

Cobb laid down a bunt for the old-time square play and Vint, who had moved up to third on Pidgeon's earlier choice, scored before Wyckoff could field the ball. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

First Game.
The Athletics won the first game, 2 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
Detroit won the second game, 4 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Yankees Lose First, But Tie Up Second

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—After losing the first game of the doubleheader here this afternoon by a score of 5 to 1, the Yankees played a tense, exciting contest with the St. Louis Browns, darkness stopping the game with the score 4 to 4.

First Game.
The Yankees won the first game, 5 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
The Yankees won the second game, 4 to 4, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

White Sox Defeat Nationals, 6 to 2

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The White Sox defeated the Nationals, 6 to 2, in the last game of the doubleheader here, being their only win in four tries, great ball and brilliant play on the pitchers.

First Game.
The White Sox won the first game, 6 to 2, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
The White Sox won the second game, 6 to 2, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Wakefield Takes Game from Lanex

The M. F. Lane Co. team of Lawrence won the first game of the doubleheader at Wakefield, 4 to 2, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
The Wakefield team won the second game, 4 to 2, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

THE RABBIT'S COLONY

Walter J. Maranville
HOMESTOP OF THE BRAVES

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Johnny Evers, my side partner, who had a mis-up with Manager Fred Clarke of the Pirates the other day, is being panned quite a bit around the circuit.

Evers is the most misunderstood player in baseball. Instead of being a venomous tongue, unapproachable fellow, he is a true friend, quick to forgive when any one has done him injury, and the first to offer amends when no fault is in the wrong, in the game or out of it.

"I can't play ball unless I crash," Evers said. "I fight everybody in a game, even myself. Frank Chance, who played first base alongside of Evers for years, used to say: 'I wish to heaven my dad was as good as the crash.' Evers even 'crashed' Chance when I came to manage. Chance understood him."

Evers does not hate umpires. On the field he is eager to defend umpires with whom he has had trouble on the field. One season Evers lost after Bill Ryan for three months. At the same time he declared Ryan to be one of the strictest of umpires.

Evers is in bad with umpires, not because he says a lot, but because of the way he says it. His remarks cut.

Evers, like some other players, is paying for a past bad reputation. There are many who have "crashed" Evers, but Evers has never been as bad as he is supposed to be. Evers has never been as bad as he is supposed to be.

Evers is a man of the old type. He is full of the old type. He is full of the old type. He is full of the old type. He is full of the old type.

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PHILLIES SHUT OUT BOTH

PIRATE GAMES

Moran's Band Gets Double Set-back in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7.—Pittsburgh shut out the Philadelphia Phillies this afternoon, 9 to 0 and 6 to 0.

The first game was a pitching battle of the excellent pitching of Morahan, who was perfectly supported.

First Game.
Pittsburgh won the first game, 9 to 0, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
Pittsburgh won the second game, 6 to 0, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Giants Defeat Reds Easily by 5-4 Score

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The Giants defeated the Reds, 5 to 4, in the last game of the doubleheader here this afternoon.

First Game.
The Giants won the first game, 5 to 4, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
The Giants won the second game, 5 to 4, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Inside Coaching by Huggins Wins

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The Cardinals and Athletics played a close game here this afternoon, the Cardinals winning, 5 to 4.

First Game.
The Cardinals won the first game, 5 to 4, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
The Cardinals won the second game, 5 to 4, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Manchester Wins in Both Battles

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7.—Manchester won the first game of the doubleheader here today, 4 to 0, and the second, 5 to 1.

First Game.
Manchester won the first game, 4 to 0, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
Manchester won the second game, 5 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

TIP TOPS SPLIT WITH THE WHALES

Federal League Clubs Divide Spoils in Red Hot Double Bill.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 7.—The Tip Tops and Whales broke even in a doubleheader here today. Brooklyn took the first, 5 to 2, while Chicago took the second, 5 to 2.

First Game.
Brooklyn won the first game, 5 to 2, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
Chicago won the second game, 5 to 2, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Buffeds Fall Twice; Hard Second Time

RUFFALO, Aug. 7.—The Buffeds lost the first game of the doubleheader here this afternoon, 5 to 1.

First Game.
The Buffeds lost the first game, 5 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
The Buffeds lost the second game, 5 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Grays Let Two Braves Let Cubs Then Fight Disons

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 7.—The Grays lost the first game of the doubleheader here this afternoon, 5 to 1.

First Game.
The Grays lost the first game, 5 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
The Grays lost the second game, 5 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Baltimore Crushes Sloofeds 5 to 3

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Baltimore hammered the Sloofeds here this afternoon, 5 to 3.

First Game.
Baltimore won the first game, 5 to 3, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
Baltimore won the second game, 5 to 3, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Independent Nine from Taunton Wins

TAUNTON, Aug. 7.—The Taunton Independents defeated Attleboro, 5 to 1.

First Game.
The Taunton Independents won the first game, 5 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

SIDE LIGHTS ON SPORTS BY A-H-C MITCHELL

There are some things very well for the Red Sox. No cause for worry whatever. They are the best team in the league.

The new delivery the Chicago pitchers by trifling men will be a hard one to overcome. In the team effort, however, in the second game, they were given a chance to show their stuff.

THE There are the men the Red Sox will have their eyes on. They are the men who are making desperate efforts to strengthen their pitching staff.

IT was a pleasure, as well as a grand sight, to see four star pitchers warming up in the bullpen toward the last part of the afternoon.

NOTHING was better than the Red Sox pitching staff. They are the men who are making desperate efforts to strengthen their pitching staff.

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PORTLAND WINS DOUBLE BILL; SCORES, 1 TO 0

Lynn Beaten by Maine Team in Two Spirited Diamond Battles.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.—Portland took both games with Lynn by a 1 to 0 score. The first game went into extra innings. In the second game Portland scored in the second on Farrell's sacrifice and Swett's single.

First Game.
Portland won the first game, 1 to 0, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
Portland won the second game, 1 to 0, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Worcester Makes It Two for the Day

WORCESTER, Aug. 7.—Worcester won both games from Lawrence, taking the first in 4, in two innings, and winning the second, 1 to 0, in seven innings.

First Game.
Worcester won the first game, 1 to 0, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
Worcester won the second game, 1 to 0, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Dudley A. A. Beats Notre Dame, 3 to 1

After winning twelve straight games, the Notre Dame were defeated by the Dudley A. A. team in the second game of the series.

First Game.
The Dudley A. A. team won the first game, 3 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
The Dudley A. A. team won the second game, 3 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Tuero Hurls No Hit, No Run for Lewiston

LEWISTON, Aug. 7.—Tuero was in luck in the first game of the doubleheader here, hurling a no-hit game.

First Game.
Lewiston won the first game, 3 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Second Game.
Lewiston won the second game, 3 to 1, in the ninth inning. The score in the first was 1 to 1, in the second, 2 to 2.

Pinehill Beats Natick.

After winning twelve straight games, the Pinehill team were defeated by the Natick team in the second game of the series.

MEN O' THE HIELANS HAE BRAW DAY WI' TOSSING THE CABER AND MUCKLE RACING ON HEATHER

Hoot Mon! Dinna Ye Ken the Caber? Lads and Lassies frae Caledonia Grove Hae Pity on Ye! Ask Walter Scott

Scenes at the Scots' picnic at Caledonia Grove. Top row, left to right, Mahoney of B. A. A. winning 800 yd. J. M. Burke, R. A. A., second; Harry Flynn, youngest dancer; 400-yard run, R. M. Burr, first; J. Halfonline, second; J. W. P. and Walter Scott, patron of the race; J. W. P. and Walter Scott, patron of the race; J. W. P. and Walter Scott, patron of the race.



Billy Quail, frae New Haven's Banks and Braes, a Braw Runner.

Sports featured the big outing of B. A. A. at Caledonia Grove, Woodbury, yesterday, where some 5,000 persons assembled. Scores of athletes, wild bachelors and bonnie Scotch dancing lasses made the grove take on the semblance of a county fair scene in the Highlands.

The races ranged from 100 yards to 10 miles, and there was pole vaulting, jumping, football, shot putting, prize dancing, and several events brought directly from Scotland, and seldom seen in America. Among them was the tossing of the caber, nothing more nor less than the throwing of a telephone pole—or a small imitation of one—end over end.

The most exciting number on the card was the last, a five mile professional race with Lieutenant Governor Bradford D. Chubb as starter. This race, which had twelve or more starters, was finally altered down to a contest between Billy Quail, of New Haven, and a local runner.

For the last two miles the men were side by side. The final sprint landed Quail half a foot in front of Quail at the tape.

WOMEN'S EVENTS.
Among the athletes who took part were H. A. Reid, New England champion pole vaulter, who won the interscholastic at twelve feet; Harold Weeks, New England one-mile champion; Walter Whelan, who won the scholastic high jump; R. W. Harwood, interscholastic champion pole vaulter; L. Lacey, corporal at Fort Strong, who said to have been in the shot by throwing cannon balls into Boston Harbor, and Joe Silva from the B. A. A.

Among the Scottish dancers there were no more striking figures than Walter Scott, whose gracefully heaving body toward making the actual dance the success of it. Then there were J. C. Edwards, veterans of several, who was born in Edinburgh castle; others present, some of them, in "dresses" were John McEwan of Boston, chief Peter Gray from New York; chief Dykes of Providence; Robert Irvine, the Hill, Peter Kerr, Thomas P. Gibbs, all of Boston, and R. B. B. of New York.

HOW PRIZES WENT.
Jackie Magee, the famous little coach from Bowdoin College, was in the land, watching for athletic material. The summary:

"Cy" Morgan, Former Sox, Is Now Umpire
MORGAN, formerly one of the main-actors of the Philadelphia Athletics, and later with the Red Sox, who was drafted recently to the staff of the Cubs, has signed a contract with the Sox to umpire in the pitcher's box. He is expected to appear in the American League.

CATCHER TURNS DOWN FEES
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 7.—Walter Alexander, catcher for the Kansas City American Association club, has refused an offer of a contract by the Buffalo team of the Federal League.

HAIR MEN'S ON SPORTS

BEHIND THE TIMES.
It was an ancient baseball scribe, a scribe of world-wide fame.
He lost his job because he did not know the boxing game.

FOR INSTANCE:
"There was a time," the old man said.

"When baseball records always read BY PULLMAN."

First baseman—Jones struck to center. Smith tried to lay one down, but was called out on strikes. Brown pushed a safe one to right, sending Jones to third. Jones and Brown worked a double steal. Jones scoring. Black struck out. Green flied in. Hoot! TWO HITS, ONE RUN.

HIT NOW.
First baseman—watch! A strike go past and then another, he left at Timmer's attack. A jaw. He missed by half a foot and Melville came back with a punch to the body. They clinched. Coming out of the clinch, Jones hooked his left, but was blocked. Melville jabbed his left to the nose three times, but Jones kept coming in. Jones finally ran into a right and dropped on the first baseline. The umpire counted ten and called him out. FIVE HITS, ONE KNOCKOUT.

IN CONCLUSION.
It was an ancient baseball scribe, a scribe of world-wide fame.
He lost his job because he did not know the boxing game.

Under the present system, Jones willard is a greater ball player than Ty Cobb.

BUSINESS.
"Freddie Welsh."
Lives of batters all remind us.
We can job and still and job.
And, departing, leave behind us
Fight promoters who are broke!

There is said to be a demand for tennis rackets. Having seen a sack of alleged tennis players in Franklin Park, we believe it.

Golf, it is said, tends to develop grace and symmetry, but it is hard to believe it when you see a snappish of a woman golfer.

There is a law to prevent a man from wearing one of these snappish of a woman golfer.

SHORT STORY.
A young man with a startling forehead, a thick nose and a heavy jaw, the baseball manager in Philadelphia, the baseball manager in Philadelphia, the baseball manager in Philadelphia.

Needham Wins in Cricket Contest

NEEDHAM, Aug. 7.—The Needham team defeated the Worcester team yesterday afternoon in a cricket match at the Needham Cricket Ground.

The Worcester team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Needham team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Worcester team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Needham team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Worcester team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Needham team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Worcester team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

Lynn Yachts Run Second Race for Walsh Trophy

LYNN, Aug. 7.—With a breeze under ten miles an hour, the Lynn Yacht Club this afternoon held its second annual regatta off Bass Point under the auspices of the Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts.

The race was the second of the twelve for the silver plate given by Governor Walsh.

The first race was won by the "Wahwah" of the Lynn Yacht Club.

The second race was won by the "Wahwah" of the Lynn Yacht Club.

The third race was won by the "Wahwah" of the Lynn Yacht Club.

The fourth race was won by the "Wahwah" of the Lynn Yacht Club.

The fifth race was won by the "Wahwah" of the Lynn Yacht Club.

The sixth race was won by the "Wahwah" of the Lynn Yacht Club.

The seventh race was won by the "Wahwah" of the Lynn Yacht Club.

Wanderers Cricket Team Is Winner

The W. I. Wanderers defeated the Worcester team yesterday in a cricket match at the Worcester Cricket Ground.

The Worcester team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Wanderers team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Worcester team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Wanderers team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Worcester team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Wanderers team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Worcester team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Wanderers team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Worcester team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Wanderers team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

Umpire's Nose Broken in This 13-Inning Game

LYNN, Aug. 7.—A heavy blow to the nose of the umpire broke the game of the Worcester team yesterday in a 13-inning cricket match at the Worcester Cricket Ground.

The Worcester team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Wanderers team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Worcester team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Wanderers team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Worcester team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

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The Wanderers team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

Madden Buys Pataud, Crack Foreign Horse

LYNN, Aug. 7.—Madden has bought a crack foreign horse named Pataud, who was sold for \$1,000 at the Worcester Horse Show.

Pataud is a three-year-old colt, bred in France, and is expected to be a great winner.

Madden is a well-known horse breeder and owner in the Worcester area.

Pataud is expected to be a great winner in the coming season.

Madden is a well-known horse breeder and owner in the Worcester area.

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Pataud is expected to be a great winner in the coming season.

Canton Cricket Team Wins, 82-51

CANTON, Aug. 7.—The Hevly Blues and the Canton team met here today in an interesting game on the North Street Grounds, resulting in a victory for the Canton team, 82 to 51.

The Canton team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Hevly Blues team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Canton team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Hevly Blues team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Canton team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Hevly Blues team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

The Canton team was composed of the following players: J. W. P., R. M. Burr, J. Halfonline, J. W. P., and Walter Scott.

Miss Potter's Chico Is Duxbury Leader

DUXBURY, Aug. 7.—Chico, the favorite of Miss Potter, was the leader in the Duxbury horse show yesterday.

Chico is a three-year-old colt, bred in England, and is expected to be a great winner.

Miss Potter is a well-known horse breeder and owner in the Duxbury area.

Chico is expected to be a great winner in the coming season.

Miss Potter is a well-known horse breeder and owner in the Duxbury area.

Chico is expected to be a great winner in the coming season.

Silver Lake Wins in 10th at Wilmington

SILVER LAKE, Aug. 7.—Silver Lake won the 10th race in the Wilmington regatta yesterday.

Silver Lake is a three-year-old colt, bred in England, and is expected to be a great winner.

Silver Lake is expected to be a great winner in the coming season.

Woburn Tennis Club Starts Activities

WOBURN, Aug. 7.—The Woburn Tennis Club started its activities yesterday with a tournament for singles and doubles.

The tournament was held at the Woburn Tennis Club grounds.

The Woburn Tennis Club is a well-known club in the Woburn area.

Toronto Regatta Has Been Postponed

TORONTO, Aug. 7.—The Toronto Regatta has been postponed until next year due to the war.

The regatta was expected to be a great event in the coming season.

A SMALL AMOUNT

A small amount of money was raised for the Woburn Tennis Club yesterday.

SCORE OF MODERN BUILDINGS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES UNDER WAY IN HUB

Chairman Cole of the Boston Industrial Development Board Points Out Need for Modern, Fireproof Quarters on Part of Manufacturers—New Buildings in Section South of 9th St.

By JOHN N. COLE,
Chairman Boston Industrial Development Board.

The interesting review of the development in the construction of office buildings in Boston in a recent issue of the Boston Sunday AMERICAN suggests that there may be other phases of real estate development as indicative of genuine growth and business prosperity in Boston as perhaps as well appreciated by the reading public.

the Board was to bring new ideas to the attention of the people of the State who had seemed to be of much greater importance to the executive than the legislature. In connection with the consideration of existing business and of conditions under which they were operating, the Board took this opportunity of the industrial survey undertaken during the summer of 1916, in making an attempt to bring to the attention of the people in general, in brief of discovering what the business conditions were, how different public services were being rendered, and what changes are necessary in all these lines of business in the making of existing business in Boston.

This study has been naturally brought to the attention of the Industrial Board. An interesting feature of the study is that the data bearing upon the desirability of the proposed changes are of a kind that of late estate involve in the manufacturing business of the city. The tables compiled in connection with this investigation and the findings which are here presented are buildings which at the present time are in the hands of manufacturing industries of Boston.

It would be interesting also to note that in the light of the foregoing

bound to be the city's most intensive light manufacturing centre for many years to come. Some of the most notable buildings are included in the following list:

At Nos. 64, 66, 68 Beach street there is under construction a three-story modern brick building, with a combination elevator service; 64 is to be ready for occupancy September 1, 1931.

At No. 18 Oxford street, a three-story modern brick building with freight and passenger elevators is under construction; base construction and first floor already completed.

At Nos. 29-33 Dalnboro street a modern building has recently been completed, a six-story brick structure with freight and passenger elevator.

At Nos. 7-9 Hudson street a six-story modern brick building with elevator service has just been completed, and is already partly occupied.

At No. 23 Albany street, a seven-story brick and concrete building is under construction. Ready for occupancy - member L. S. No. 8-12 Albany street.

RENTAL BUILDING ASSN.
ASSETS INCREASE

Total Assets of These Associations

Amount to More Than a Billion Dollars.

At the corner diagonally opposite the two Keeler buildings, the old buildings have already been razed, and another is now being torn down to make way for modern buildings.

On the Cleveland street, a six-story brick and concrete building is under construction, running from the light to the street. Other modern building under construction is at 147 and 149, the buildings fireproof and with elevator service. To be ready for occupancy in 1937.

Next door to 124 South street, a new building is under construction.

total assets of these associations increased from \$136,000, an increase over last year's total of \$124,000, to \$146,000, an increase over last year's total of \$136,000. The total assets of the associations increased by \$12,000, or 8.8 percent, over last year's total of \$136,000. The average amount due to the associations for the last year was \$127,000, an increase over last year's average amount due of \$124,000. The average amount due to the associations for the last year was \$127,000, an increase over last year's average amount due of \$124,000. The average amount due to the associations for the last year was \$127,000, an increase over last year's average amount due of \$124,000.

showing a remarkable live development, there are other sections of the country where the same question has been asked but that normal business conditions are sure to bring about a change in the type of investment that will require every inch of land available as a site for an efficiently planned and constructed. The AMERICA has been praised for its treatment of the tenant and generous help of building Boston business men in the buildings which men are

the plotting of half an acre of land and a three-room frame house with the usual outbuildings. Henry W. Savage, Inc. were the brokers.

Male Help Wanted.

GLAZIERS WANTED

TO FILL three 8-hour shifts: assemblers, stagers, lathe, drill and planer, boring mill, and machine shops. This is an experienced hands need apply. Employment Office, Broad St. and N. Broad St., open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. W. J. PERRY, Supt. BULLARD MACHINE TOOL COMPANY, 1145 North St., Boston.

Male Help Wanted.

600 MACHINISTS WANTED.

TO FILL three 8-hour shifts: assemblers, stagers, lathe, drill and planer, boring mill, and machine shops. This is an experienced hands need apply. Employment Office, Broad St. and N. Broad St., open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. W. J. PERRY, Supt. BULLARD MACHINE TOOL COMPANY, 1145 North St., Boston.

Female Help Wanted.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A reputation for high quality goods and low prices. The only place in the city where you can get a good bargain. Wm. Filene's Sons Company.

Agents and Canvasers.

AGENTS AND DEPUTIES

MAGIC TRICK FREE

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. A new and wonderful magic trick, never before shown in this country. The only place in the city where you can get a good bargain. Wm. Filene's Sons Company.

Agents and Canvasers.

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Motorcycles and Bicycles.

Motorcycles and Bicycles.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We wish to announce that commencing on September 1st we will be exclusive agents and distributors for the Henderson Motorcycle in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Dealers desiring to handle the Henderson should apply for territory at once. Many improvements and refinements in the 1916 model, together with a marked reduction in price, will make the Henderson agency the best proposition on the market.

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Used Cars and Accessories.

50 Automobiles FOR SALE

AT THE
Bay State Motor Car Co.
15 Berkeley St.,
Near Corner Tremont St.
Tel. Oxford 140.

Bucks, Cadillacs, Lesters, Lincolns, Stoddard-Davids, Landau, American underslung, Thomas Flyer, 6 Winstons, New Lincolns, self starter, electric lights, 4-cylinder, 6-cylinder, 8-cylinder, 10-cylinder, 12-cylinder, 16-cylinder, 20-cylinder, 24-cylinder, 32-cylinder, 48-cylinder, 64-cylinder, 128-cylinder, 256-cylinder, 512-cylinder, 1024-cylinder, 2048-cylinder, 4096-cylinder, 8192-cylinder, 16384-cylinder, 32768-cylinder, 65536-cylinder, 131072-cylinder, 262144-cylinder, 524288-cylinder, 1048576-cylinder, 2097152-cylinder, 4194304-cylinder, 8388608-cylinder, 16777216-cylinder, 33554432-cylinder, 67108864-cylinder, 134217728-cylinder, 268435456-cylinder, 536870912-cylinder, 1073741824-cylinder, 2147483648-cylinder, 4294967296-cylinder, 8589934592-cylinder, 17179869184-cylinder, 34359738368-cylinder, 68719476736-cylinder, 137438953472-cylinder, 274877906944-cylinder, 549755813888-cylinder, 1099511627776-cylinder, 2199023255552-cylinder, 4398046511104-cylinder, 8796093022208-cylinder, 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FIRE INJURES THE GIRLS, BEWARE! ITALIAN EMBASSY ON NORTH SHORE POWDER PUFF IS DANGEROUS

Blaze in the Laundry of Beverly Farms Home of Count di Celleri. If You Trade Them You May Have a Doctor's Bill to Pay.

The Italian Summer embassy at Beverly Farms, occupied by Count Nicasio di Celleri, Italian senator, and his family, was damaged by fire yesterday. The fire, which started in the laundry, caused great excitement in the home, and at first it was feared that the Count and his family were in danger. The fire, however, was confined to the laundry, and the Count and his family were not injured. The fire was caused by a powder puff, which was used by one of the Count's daughters. The powder puff was used in the laundry, and it exploded, causing the fire. The fire was extinguished by the Count's servants, and the Count and his family were not injured. The fire was a great disappointment to the Count, as he had just received a new set of furniture for the laundry. The fire was a great warning to the Count's daughters, who were warned to be careful with powder puffs.

Archbishop Ireland May Be a Cardinal

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Rome says an Italian news agency announces that Archbishop Ireland will be made a cardinal at the next assembly.

Why fear death?
It is the most beautiful adventure in life.

Interior View of a First Cabin Stateroom of the Holland Line.

The Life of Charles Frohman

To Cosmopolitan is given the privilege of publishing the only authorized biography of Charles Frohman, the greatest theatrical manager of his time, who met his death in the Lusitania disaster.

It is written by the two men who knew him most intimately—his brother Daniel, and Mr. Isaac F. Narcosson.

Theater-goers the country over, as well as those connected with the profession, will find "The Life of Charles Frohman" of absorbing interest, for it is virtually the inside history of the American stage during the past generation.

Probably no other manager or producer discovered and developed so many great dramatic stars as did Mr. Frohman.

The individual stories of many of the greatest players who have delighted millions of Americans with their genius are woven into this history of the man who made them.

Many older persons will read with delight of players and plays whose names, now all but forgotten, once were names to conjure with. What memories will be recalled by them! And by the rare old photographs with which the narrative is illustrated!

Though Charles Frohman was probably the most prominent personality in the theatrical world, he held himself the most aloof. He shunned publicity. Millions knew him by name but only a few most intimate friends had access to him. He consistently refused to write about himself or to have any one write about him. He would not be interviewed.

Theater-goers will read with eager interest the unusual biography of this unusual man who brought so many players into prominence, yet who always shunned the spotlight.

Don't miss the first instalment. It is in the

September

Cosmopolitan

All news-stands 15c. a copy.

Machado President of the Portuguese

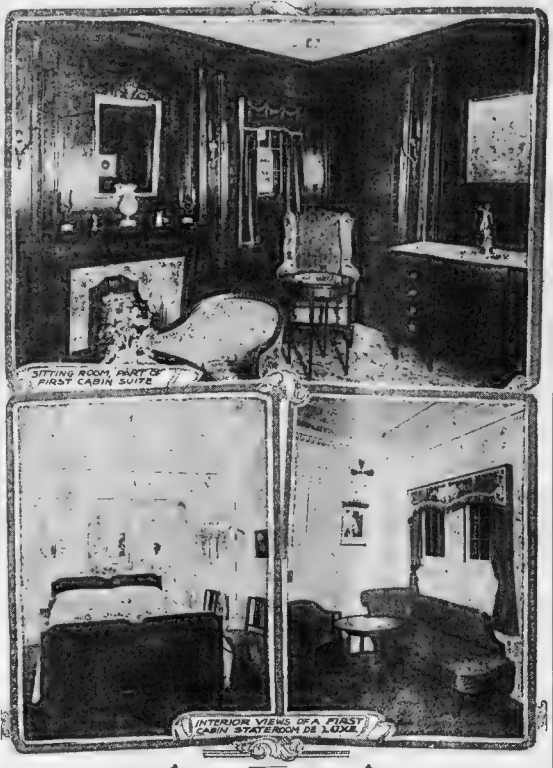
By International News Service.

LIBRARIAN at Bowdoin Dies

BRUNSWICK, Me., Aug. 7.—Dr. George T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College for thirty years, died here today.

Grand Prize for Holland Line Exhibit Reproduce Actual Staterooms at Fair

Views of Holland Line Exhibit Which Won Grand Prize



Shoe Cafeteria! Pasadena Leads in Latest Style

PASADENA, Cal., Aug. 7.—What has come? The shoe cafeteria. Pasadena is the first to have one.

It's not the place to drink a glass of beer. Nothing like the place for the Crown City.

This institution, according to J. H. Barry, the proprietor, is simply the inevitable. It is a shoe store without clerks.

One inside its door, a waiting attendant the prospective customer. Behind this waiting are piles of shoes all tagged and numbered. There are also one tries on shoes to his or her heart's content, or at least the latest of stockings begin to appear. There is no time to change.

Another says: Should you want to wear your shoes home, take them off for them, then put them on again in the ante-room. "They burn at the cafeteria, but it gives a lot of restaurants out business just the same."

Penrose Says He Will Introduce a New Tariff Bill

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—To produce the country from the collapse which will occur on the close of the year in Europe, Senator Penrose will introduce a new tariff bill.

He made this announcement at a luncheon at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The new bill will provide a reduction of the duties contained in the Payne bill, but it will not reduce the duty on other commodities and preserve the growing industries of the country, according to Senator Penrose.

Wilson's Son-in-Law Takes Out Passport

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Not more than 2,000 men in the United States are believed to be using the passport of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. Wilson's son-in-law, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, is believed to be using the passport of the Federal Reserve Bank.

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STOCKS GOSE LOWER AFTER POLY IN BOSTON MARKET

German Success in Poland Arouses Doubt Concerning Some of the "War Order" Leaders.

By W. H. ROSS, Financial Editor.

Stocks were lower yesterday after a fairly quiet session of the week. The market in New York and elsewhere in Boston was lower.

There was a great deal of nervousness in the market, and the market was lower.

The market was lower, and the market was lower.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Established 1840

EUROPE via LIVERPOOL

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ORDUNA, SAT. AUG. 21, 10 A.M.

American Painters at the Panama Pacific Exposition



"The Stampede."
By
William Leigh



"The Gay Set."
By
Fred G. Carpenter

THE American Section of the Palace of Fine Arts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition contains the most representative collection of American paintings ever gathered together. It is well worth crossing the continent merely to see this great art display, even if there were not a hundred other features that amply repay the expenditure. Quite apart from their great artistic value and significance, these pictures give a most interesting idea of the variety, breadth and wealth of America's national life. Here we find illustrated such varied subjects as the wild, free life of the plains, the achievements of titanic machines and the amusements of the most luxurious fashionable society. In this comparatively small space one gets a complete view of the most interesting things that are happening on this big continent. Foreigners can obtain a better knowledge of America in five minutes here than they could in five months in some other places.

A work of remarkable artistic power and originality, which possesses at the same time the illustrative quality mentioned, is "The Stampede," by William Leigh. Here is the romance and terror of the great cattle ranges brought right home to you.

A painting of great artistic merit is "The Gay Set," by Fred G. Carpenter. Theatrical or society people, they are leading a gloriously luxurious and free-and-easy life.

An important feature of the exhibition is that great care has been taken to display the works of women artists. Two interesting and representative examples of their work are "Youth," by Josephine Paddock, and "The Mother," by Mary Curtis Richardson.



"Youth."
By
Josephine Paddock



"The Young Mother."
By
Mary Curtis Richardson

THE SCIENCE OF LIGHTNING RODS

Science Proves LIGHTNING RODS CAN SAVE BUILDINGS

By Prof. J. Warren Smith,

Meteorologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE loss in the United States amounts to \$300 a minute and a large part of it is due to lightning. In Wisconsin, for example, it is estimated that lightning destroys more property than do matches, sparks and kerosene together, and more than from any other cause excepting defective fences.

It is therefore important to know just how effective lightning rods are in saving buildings from damage during thunderstorms. Do they help ward off lightning strokes or, when a building is struck, do they reduce the amount of damage?

In order to ascertain from reliable sources the actual losses as to the efficacy of lightning rods in actual use letters were sent to over 1,000 mutual fire insurance companies, in forty-four different States. Thirteen questions were asked and the companies were requested to give any additional data that might be at hand.

Data that could be used was furnished by 130 different companies doing business in fifteen different States. The reports show that these companies have done \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000. As nearly as can be determined one-third of the farm buildings in these States, or at least insured by the companies reporting, are equipped with lightning rods.

The largest number of these reports were received from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, where the number of rod buildings will run about 50 per cent. Professor W. H. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, shows from a very careful and complete investigation in Ontario, Iowa and Michigan, that rods are an efficient protection against lightning. In a compilation of data from reports carefully kept by eighteen different companies in Ontario in 1912, he found that the efficiency of the rods in that year was 94.7 per cent.

This investigation was continued by him in 1913 with forty companies keeping special records, with a finding of 92 per cent. in the efficiency of the lightning rod in preventing lightning strokes. This, after taking into proper consideration the percentage of rod buildings.

He then carried this inquiry into Iowa and Michigan, with the result of 93.7 per cent. in the former and 93.5 per cent. in the latter State in the efficiency of the properly erected lightning rod in preventing lightning strokes. The conclusion then is that the chief function of the lightning rod is to prevent strokes from occurring.

The results of an inquiry substantiate those of Professor Day. To wit: In a study of buildings struck by lightning in Ontario 1912 and 1913, as reported by

Danger of Damage During Thunderstorms Found to Be FULLY 90 PER

CENT LESS When Proper Rods Are Used

all of the companies was 1445. Of this number sixty-seven were equipped with lightning rods. Of all of the buildings insured by these companies, 21 per cent. are equipped with lightning rods. This being the case we would expect that 31 per cent. of the 1,445 buildings struck, or 572, would be rodless, when in fact only sixty-seven were rodless. The number struck is therefore 10 per cent. of the expected number, making the efficiency of the lightning rods in preventing lightning strokes 90 per cent.

The average from fifty-one companies for five years ago almost exactly the same efficiency as well as do the reports for 1913 for sixteen years in Illinois, Missouri and Ohio. The report of five companies in Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, for a longer number of years, shows an efficiency of 100 per cent. That is, no building equipped with a lightning rod was struck, or at least, if struck, it was in no way damaged. It might be argued that probably some of these rodless buildings have been struck by lightning without anyone knowing it. While this is undoubtedly true, the fact that the rod has taken the charge safely shows the efficiency of the rod.

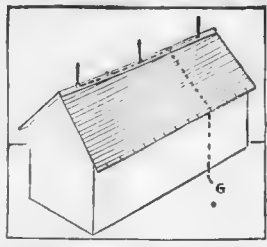
If we will omit the reports of those few companies that have had lightning damage or loss on rodless buildings from our table, we will have over 100 farm mutual insurance companies with over 400,000 buildings insured, most of them reporting for the years of 1912 and 1913—quite a long time for the past five years, and with five covering between thirty and twenty-five years—with not one building lost or damaged by lightning that was equipped with a lightning rod.

The total risk included in the above was not far from

Whatever the opinion as to the efficacy of the lightning rod in preventing lightning strokes, there is little difference of opinion as to its efficiency in saving the building from actual damage if struck by lightning. When properly installed, the value of rods on buildings because so many of them are poorly put up or are not taken care of, but are allowed to get out of order. The figures collected seem to indicate that the value of rods on buildings is less than this might be expected.

Reports from the State Fire Marshals in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin show that out of a total of 3,499 lightning fires only thirty-nine of the buildings were equipped with lightning rods. This is only one per cent. About 31 per cent. of the buildings in these States are rodless. In Illinois during 1912 and the first part of 1913 there were 738 buildings struck by lightning, not one of which was rodless. Illinois has fully 64 per cent of the buildings rodless.

In Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin, the State Fire Marshals report a property loss of \$27,000 in lightning fires, and of this only \$167 was on rodless buildings. This is very close to 2 per cent. The total claim paid due to lightning damage on farm buildings in 1912 and 1913, by the 130 companies reporting, was \$28,171. During the same time the total claim paid on rodless buildings was only \$15,755, or



This Arrangement of Rods and Conductors is Believed to Be Sufficient Protection for a Building 25 Feet Long If It Has No Cupolas or Chimneys.

slightly less than 6 per cent. Inasmuch as 31 per cent. of all the buildings were rodless we would expect a loss on rodless buildings of 1.7 per cent. of \$28,171, or \$482.12, instead of only \$15,755. In other words, the actual loss was only 12 per cent. of what would have occurred if the lightning rods did not serve as a protection.

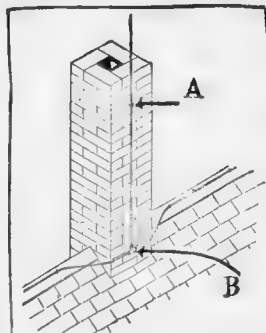
The buildings burned by lightning that are protected by lightning rods are practically negligible. The total number of buildings burned by lightning in these companies in 1912 and 1913 was 497, and of these only nine, or 2 per cent, had rods whether good or poor. Of those strikes that had rods, 5 per cent. were burned and 85 per cent. only damaged.

A further analysis of the reports above shows that the actual loss on buildings damaged but not burned down, the average loss on the buildings equipped with lightning rods was less than \$10 per building. On those not equipped with lightning rods the loss per building would equal nearly \$200 per building.

With all of the facts and figures as shown, we must recognize that there are two sides to any question, and that there are known differences of opinion as to the efficacy of lightning rods.

The secretary of one Ohio company writes: "We have had rodless buildings destroyed by lightning and unrodless buildings struck and not destroyed. We have had rods struck while broken and disconnected and buildings not damaged. We have had rodless buildings struck at other places than at rods and the rods untouched. Affidavits supporting these statements can be obtained if required."

Another Ohio officer writes: "Some years since I was favorably impressed with the lightning rod theory and supported it, until a careful study and close observation of results led me to question the value of it." He then gives a number of cases where building protection



THE PROPER METHOD OF ADJUSTING A LIGHTNING ROD TO A CHIMNEY. A—Ezobolt. B—Galvanized Tee.

with rods were burned or damaged.

One writer in Maryland states that his experience is that rods afford but little if any protection, as numbers of buildings are burned or damaged that are rodless.

The agent of a prominent company in Pennsylvania mentions two cases where well equipped buildings were burned by lightning and says: "While theoretically and scientifically a properly rodded building would be an excellent protection and materially decrease the physical or meritorious hazard, practically speaking, the reverse has been our experience. That is to say, lightning losses have occurred to buildings that are rodless just the same as to those risks which are not thus protected. Unless a lightning rod is properly installed and grounded and has sufficient sharp and bright points at all times, in our opinion it is not worth the money it costs to install it."

From the Fire Marshals' reports in Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota and Wisconsin, however, out of 497 buildings struck by lightning on rodless buildings, eight were known not to have been properly rodless, and on only two were the rods known to have been properly installed and in good condition.

In this correspondence of investigation as to the merits of lightning rods, we have before us reports and statistics from approximately 300 different insurance companies, fire marshals, etc.

In the report of the insurance companies, the average loss per building of buildings that were equipped with rods that were struck by lightning and damaged and that were struck and injured.

In the complete reports submitted there are only two reports of actual knowledge that where the building was burned the rods were

in good condition, and only four cases where it was known that the rods were in good condition and the building materially damaged.

In the other hand it is known that in six cases of damage the rods were in poor condition.

In other reports received where the mere statement of fact was given without making complete reports, there have been ten cases of damage where the rod was known to have been in good condition or recently put up and in seventeen cases the rods were known to have been defective.

In three cases the lightning entered on the clothes line, in four the rods were old and defective, and in six not properly grounded.

We have the direct testimony also of twenty-five different men with wide experience covering a record of from one to fifty-seven years, who say that they never have known of a loss of a building properly protected by lightning rods.

Lightning conductors may be of copper, iron or aluminum. As iron is not so good a conductor as copper it is thought to carry a lightning flash more safely than copper, because there would not be so much chance for fire flashes and surges. When from its use it must be double galvanized and kept painted. Copper is more

durable than iron and its almost universal use for lightning rods shows that it is the most popular metal.

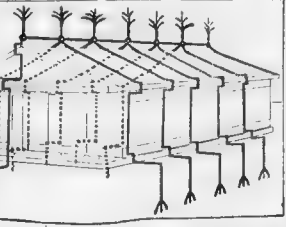
Combination rods, so called, with a sheath of copper surrounding iron or steel, are found to be less durable than iron alone, because of rapid rusting of the interior rod. Neither should copper sheathed rods be used. The United States Government recommends a rod from cable about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, or an iron wire about twice the size of the ordinary telegraph wire or a little over one-fourth of an inch in diameter, if iron is to be used. If an iron conductor is used it must be "Extra Best Best" and double galvanized and be kept painted.

The earth connection generally used is a square sheet of copper, 1-1/2 inch in thickness, not less than 243 feet, buried in the moist earth and connected to the lightning conductor by a copper tape. Faulty grounds are probably the most frequent source of error in the installation of lightning conductors.

The all important thing is to have a continuous conductor from the highest points on the building to metal earth beneath. There must be no rust or broken joints or sections out because of rust or careless handling. Whenever this rod becomes broken from any reason it ceases to be a lightning conductor, but an accumulator, and is a menace rather than a benefit. They should be inspected at least once a year.

Above all, the rods must run to permanently moist earth, even if one has to go ten or fifteen feet. Points should project above all chimneys or cupolas and should be placed at each end of the rod at intervals of ten to thirty feet along the ridge. There should be two grounds on all buildings and if 1.5 or more feet in length, three or more grounds. All cables should be connected in one system. Do not use insulators, connect all heavy masses of metal like yard tracks, etc., keep as far away from gas pipes or lead water pipes as possible.

Metal covered rods should be connected with around wires from at least two corners. These should be connected at the lowest points and fastened by riveting and soldering. The rods must be run to moist earth.



A Powder Magazine Protected Against Lightning by a Veritable "Bird Cage" of Rods and Conductors with the Ground Connections Buried Deep in Moist Earth.

The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station in its Bulletin No. 245 states that a three-eighths inch seven strand copper galvanized iron cable is sufficient for the needs of the average farm building, and that there is no reason why the rod may not be put up with the ordinary farm help.

For the lightning rods to be put up in correct way, but the erection of lightning conductors involves no more than building a fence or digging a well.

The statement by some lightning rod advocates that one but special advocates varied in all of the laws of electricity should do the work of putting up lightning conductors is about as sensible as to say that no one but a professor of geometry should be allowed to lay brick.

And not only that, but any professional in the lightning rod business who advocates that his system is the only one that is scientifically correct and reliable, while all others are worthless and dangerous, invites the suspicion that he is himself a faker and charlatan.

Why We Call Them YELLOW STREAKS

A CERTAIN significance has been attached to the different colors we see in the various hues of the rainbow beautifully arranged in the paintings of the Italian masters, who draped their Madonna's in blue and in red, to signify purity and love.

Blue—purity—was without a doubt derived from the color of the heavens, and red—love—from the color of the flame. Purple, a mixture of red and blue, since time immemorial was the insignia of royalty, in this way the same manner can assume green and was the color of life in the open fire during an emergency. What a "yellow streak" means is undeniably long period.

It is explained. If a man is said to be yellow, it is because he is said to be in bad odor. In a nature, particularly in tropical climates, where the "bad odor" is a notorious fact, "yellow" is an actual thing.

DRINK WATER with Meals

Water is a prime necessity of life. A man weighing 150 pounds has in his body about 60 pounds of water, and water is the most important element in some chemical combination.

There has long been known how impossible it is for digestion, or any other vital process, to take place in our bodies without water, and yet there has always been a wide difference of opinion as to just how much water we ought to drink and when. Many physicians, while encouraging the drinking of liberal quantities of water, have declared that it was very harmful to take it in excess. To try to follow one such a theory as this is a great hardship to most people, for it is when they are at rest that they feel the most thirsty and find it most convenient to drink the water their bodies require.

Dr. Clarence C. Cutler, a well-known New England physician, is one of a number of modern scientists who do not agree with this theory. Dr. Cutler, as a result of his laboratory research and his observations, believes that it is in a certain condition and that of numerous persons who are in a condition that is suitable for persons in ordinary health to drink from two to four, or even seven, glasses of water with their meals. This practice, he says, not only does no harm, but may in certain cases bring about a decided improvement in health, provided that water is never taken until whatever food is in the mouth has first been thoroughly masticated and in the form of fluids derived from the secretory cells of the various glands. These cells obtain their supply from the fluid portions of the blood, which in turn is supplied by the absorption of water.

It would seem to be a good basis for the blood to seek its supply of water through the skin at times of digestion, and this can be brought about only by drinking.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS

A Simple Remedy for Corns.

FOR sufferers from corns an English physician recommends boots with extra thick soles and the wearing of two pairs of socks, a thin one next to the skin and a heavy woolen pair over these.

Why Watches Go Wrong.

RECENT tests have shown that a watch which normally varies only to the extent of a second a day may gain or lose a quarter of a minute in the twenty-four hours if it is hung up on a stand or a bedpost. The angle at which it hangs is also a factor. It is also believed that the well known fact of a watch losing time when worn by some one else than the owner is not due to bodily temperature or animal magnetism, as is generally believed, but to the different rhythm of motion.

Why BAD HABITS Are Most Easily Formed In THE EVENING

When the risk of habit is at its height, it is when we are in a state of nervousness, something that defies every analysis, but they are not. A habit really is an excitation to which the nerves have become accustomed, and which, therefore, is accomplished more easily than an unaccustomed exertion. We can train the muscles to perform certain tasks, like dancing, only by repeating the same movements again and again until the muscles get into the habit of doing them. We can train the mind to perform certain tasks, like dancing, only by repeating the same movements again and again until the mind gets into the habit of doing them.

An impulse to perform a certain action in getting from the sensory nerve in which it originates to the motor nerve which responds to the call of the sensory nerve must cross a sort of nerve station called a synapse. The seat of consciousness, once supposed to be in the brain, is now known to reside in the cell of synapses which make up the nervous system.

Dr. P. P. Frost explains how the synapses work. A person, he says, let us say, for the first time, will find the taste either pleasant or unpleasant. If the taste is found

unpleasant the dislike created will tend to raise the resistance of the synapses that control the movements of the arm, as reacting for the glass, lifting it to the mouth, etc. Conversely, if the taste is found pleasant, the resistance will be lowered, and the synapses will allow the impulse

to cross easily from sensory to motor nerve. In the evening, when fatigued by the work of the day, the resistance of the body, muscles, as well as the lowered resistance of the synapses, if the desire for a cool draught of beer is present in the

evening the passage across the resistance synapse will be three or four times as easy as in the daytime, when the nerves and muscles are alert and toned up. If, evening after evening, the desire for the cool glass is indulged in the resistance of that synapse will be still further lowered, and the habit—now a good one—has been formed.

The user who has formed such a habit may not appreciate it. It may be full of determination morning after morning to break it. To do so requires a strenuous effort of the will, for not only must the old habit be broken—that is, not only must the lowered resistance of the synapse be question be built up again, but the lowered resistance of the synapse must be broken. A new habit, a new interest, involving an entirely different set of synapses, muscles and nerves, will be most effective in helping to discontinue the old habit.

What We Learn from SICK PLANTS

SCIENCE believes that man's salable information as to the prevention and cure of diseases in human beings can be gained from a study of the ailments of plants. It has long been known that in matters of health and disease all living things are intimately related, and it is now suspected that this relationship between plants and mankind may be much closer than we have ever realized.

The alteration of hosts for certain diseases is as true of plants as of human beings. Men get tapeworms

on eating the flesh of certain animals. In similar fashion fruit trees get the rust disease from fungi in the trees, the latter being the host for the alternate state of the fungus that produces rust.

Certain diseases of the intestines, which are due to a low growth of plant life, can be benefited just as surely as diseases of trees are by an abundance of water. A dry diet favors the processes of decay in the intestines, while abundant liquids improve their mechanical action and hinder the growth of germs.

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What the Stars Predict for Harry Thaw and for Evelyn Thaw's Little Son

Astrology Sees Years of Trouble and Unhappiness in Store for Stanford White's Slayer and for the "Child of Mystery"

Russell Thaw, Who, the Stars Say, Is Doomed to a Part in a Tragedy That Will Be Very Similar to the One Which Centered Around His Mother.

WHAT will become of Harry Thaw now that he is a free man? Will he ever be deprived of his liberty again? Are his long and costly battles in the courts at an end? Will he really settle down to be a staid business man, as he has promised, and cheer his faithful mother's declining years?

A famous astrologer was asked to try to answer these questions. The interesting prophecy printed below is the result of his careful study of the astral influences which are said to control the destiny of Harry K. Thaw.

This astrologer was also asked to take a peep into the future of Russell Thaw, the young son of Evelyn Thaw, who was christened the "child of mystery" when his mother brought him here from Europe five years ago, and his forecast of the boy's future is given on this page.

Stars Warn Thaw to Shun New York and Blonde Women

THE stars hold in store for Harry Thaw little good and much evil. According to the message which astrology reads in the heavens, his troubles are by no means at an end, and misfortune and unhappiness will dog his footsteps to the end of his days.

Business reverses, the greatest grief of his life, a woman's treachery, still more struggles in the courts and a tragic death—these are only a few of the links in the fearful chain of bad luck which the stars say is already being forged about him.

It is fortunate, indeed, for Thaw if his ventures in the stock market during his confinement at Matrean were successful, for severe broods on his fortune are predicted within the next few years. However earnest his efforts to become a staid man of business and to husband what is left of his fortune, he is doomed to disappointment. The stock market will never again be generous to him, and investments in real estate and the steel industry will turn out unfortunately. More than once will he be in danger of being forced to work for his living.

The stars emphatically deny that Thaw's legal troubles ended with the recent verdict which made him a free man. Thaw will, they say, continue fighting almost continually in the courts. During the years 1919 and 1920 his legal expenses will amount to a larger total than ever before. Sometime he will be fighting to save remnants of his fortune from the wreck, sometimes to obtain better conditions for underpaid working women, and, at least once, to save himself from again being confined in an asylum or a prison cell.

All the heightened legal ability which Thaw's money will enable him to employ cannot counteract the evil aspect of the stars toward his litigation. Judges and juries will decide against him almost every time he takes a case into court.

Given the divorce proceedings which Thaw contemplates will result most unfortunately for him. The stars indicate that he and Evelyn Nesbit will ultimately be separated, but that the separation will be brought about through legal proceedings instituted by the wife.

The stars hold out two warnings to Harry Thaw which, if heeded, might change his future for the better. One of these is that he shun New York as he would a plague-stricken city. New York, according to the message which astrology reads in the heavens will be forever unlucky for Thaw. There he will meet many of his heaviest financial reverses and there he will be tricked in a most surprising way by a woman he trusted. Should he attempt to make New York his home the stars say he can hardly fail to lose his liberty for at least a short period.

The second warning is against blonde women. Thaw's horoscope foretells his meeting within the next eighteen months a fair-haired, blue-eyed

woman of striking beauty, who will exert a most malevolent influence on his destiny. She will not be an adventuress, but a woman of the highest culture and refinement. Her treachery to Harry Thaw in a matter on which he will have set his heart and staked large sums of money will, the stars predict, cause him keen sorrow and result in his being denounced by both press and public.

Early in 1917 it is foretold that Thaw will suffer the greatest grief of his life. For this grief, coming when it does, the blond woman of evil omen will be responsible, although Thaw and his friends will probably never realize this fact.

Whatever may happen to Harry Thaw, the stars promise him a long life. They are not, however, kind to him in respect to his death. He will not die by his own hand nor by the hand of another, yet death will come to him in a very startling way almost as suddenly and tragically as it did to Stanford White on the roof of Madison Square Garden.

When Thaw was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 12, 1871, the royal Leo was in the ascendency. Had there been no other factors to mar this auspicious omen, Harry Thaw's life story would have been much more pleasing than it is. Under Leo's favorable influence he would doubtless have grown to be a high-minded man, who would have made a name for himself by some unusual bit of self-sacrifice.

But at Thaw's birth the kindly aspect of Leo was overshadowed by the presence of the Sun, in what astrologers know as "the house of deprivation," as well as by the position of Uranus in what is called "the house of sorrow and delusion." Harry Thaw can attribute the many years he has been deprived of his liberty to his affliction by Uranus. When he shot Stanford White he was never insane. There is consolation for Thaw in the fact that his horoscope shows plainly that he was never a mad man, but a victim of strong astral influences which from his birth have made him an easy prey of obsessing forces.

Astrology declares that thousands of the world's greatest men and women are subject to the same astral influences as those which impelled Thaw to kill White. The reason why they do not also kill is because the circumstances to impel such an act are never created, or because there are other influences at work powerful enough to restrain them. This is astrology's explanation of the well-known fact that genius and insanity are closely related.

Another very interesting thing about Thaw's horoscope is that the time he chose for his memorable escape from Matteawan was most propitious. At that time his directional Moon, ruling the twelfth house, or place of detention, was crossing his Jupiter, and this fact made it easier than it would otherwise have been to elude his pursuers.

The heavens were also smiling on him during his last trial, and the favorable verdict of the jury was undoubtedly due to this fact.

Poverty and Tragedy Fate's Portion for Russell Thaw

RUSSELL THAW'S birth in Hamburg, Germany, on May 4, 1910, was, like his mother's before him, under a Venus regime.

His horoscope shows a character in which willfulness is blended with sympathy, wit with gravity and originality with the gift of imitation in a way that is quite out of the ordinary. His artistic and dramatic abilities are so well balanced by practical good sense that he might be expected to achieve success in either business or one of the professions. Such success, however, the stars deny him.

If astrology reads the stars correctly, few children have a darker future to face.

There he is to begin with, in his horoscope not the faintest promise of financial prosperity. On the contrary, there are strong indications that he will often be hard pressed for money enough to buy the plainest kind of food and shelter. The hardships he must face before he is far advanced in manhood would prove fatal to one of less vigorous constitution or less free from tendency to disease. His only serious illness will occur during his eighth year. His life will be despaired of for a time, but the skill of an eminent surgeon from across the seas will bring a speedy recovery.

Russell Thaw will marry a woman many years his senior. She will be a woman of great talent, probably a writer or an artist, but in temperament ill suited to a character so many-sided as that of her husband. The stars predict financial difficulties, which will reach their height within a year or two after his unhappy marriage. The wife will be about to begin suit for divorce when the tragedy which forms the culmination of all Russell's troubles occurs.

Singularly enough, the stars point to this tragedy as one that will be strikingly similar to that which revolved around Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. It will take the form of a shooting affair, probably in a church or convention hall where a large audience is gathered.

Whether he is destined to do the shooting or to be the one who is riddled with bullets is not made clear. It is, however, certain from what the heavens say that he will not die at this time. But his life will be for many months in jeopardy, either as a result of wounds or from the law's efforts to punish for a crime.

Following this there are signs of a reconciliation with his wife and a few months later he will be heartbroken over her death in a railway disaster. The rest of his life will be uneventful, marked only by long, hard struggles with poverty.

A Rare Photograph of Evelyn Thaw, Wife of Harry Thaw and Mother of Russell



Harry Thaw Enjoying His Newly Won Liberty on the Beach at Atlantic City. He Has Just Had His First Ocean Dip in Nine Years.

Newspapers from the Trenches



How French Artists and Writers, Cut Off from All the Amusements of Civilization, Make Fun of the Horrors of War and Bursting Shells



A Headpiece from the "Canard Poilu," Showing How the French Soldiers Make Fun of the Terrors of Trench Warfare and Exploding Shells.

SOME three million French soldiers—the Government does not allow anyone to know the exact number—are living in the shell-torn trenches, away from the newspapers, the cafes and the various places where they found sociability and fun.

How the French Soldier Imagines the Poor Turk to Be Suffering in a German Helmet.

Three million of the liveliest people in the world, cut off from all the amusements of civilized life. Well, that could not last, and so the French soldiers in the trenches have created the oddest lot of comic, illustrated, satirical newspapers you have ever seen. The army authorities do not permit the contributors to say anything about the actual conditions they see, and so their contributions are entirely made up of humor and satire.

It was an epic fight. Before the Boches had time to load their guns Gideon threw himself upon them in the twinkling of an eye and several pointed bullets flying, and heads that went with them.

This energetic method of attack brought Landouillard some consideration. The enemy threw a half a dozen armoured cars at him, to teach him to knock before entering.

In no way discouraged, our hero bursted the compliment. Barrels, rifles, iron braces, tree trunks, all these things, thrown with unerring aim, fell with mathematical accuracy on the Boches.

When there was nothing more to give our hero paused and observed with content satisfaction that he had not been killed. The latter is a little poem called "La Meuse," a parody of a well-known poem by Alfred de Musset. The "fleur de la Meuse" is a red-headed girl, who lives by the river Meuse, where there has been so much fighting, and who has an astonishing capacity for enduring the horrors of war.

There is a more serious publication called the "Echo des Tranchées," in which some peculiar comments on life in the trenches are printed. There is a letter from a reservist who has not yet had a chance of smothering his own name. He is fretting over his unconvincing occupation, and unknowns himself to a comrade on the drug line in language like this:

"Surely we are feeling the effects of the war all the time here at the rear. We don't get fresh fish more than twice a week. The 'Canard Poilu' is a very good paper, and we have to retire at 9 o'clock every night. Such 'cranks' I have heard of. But oh, what a fuss! When the troops at the front need anything, we get a requisition. Perhaps we say in reply that it cannot be met because it has not been sent in on the regulation blank. Then we are asked to forward some of these requisition blanks, and again we reply that this latter demand will receive no official attention on account of not having been made according to prescribed regulations. Funny, isn't it, that they could not have known that much? So now we are done!"

"Au revoir, my dear boy. Pity me and help me in wishing the speediest possible end to all this."

From the friend on the firing line the poor bungler received the following comforting answer:

"Our treatment is unenviable in a little village and I am an overworked man, filled with nine days' straw, providing me with a nation on which I sleep marvellously well. As for the trenches, they afford us ample protection against the feared dynamite men, which happens to come our way. Of course, I admit that experience could be better, but since we cannot have everything we desire, we have got to have what we can get. If you, too, only knew what a spirit of freedom rules out here! We think no longer of the horrors of the front, but we are spared all the petty annoyances which are encountered in daily routine life. We from day to day in a plain tree, re-juvenating existence. We sink and frolic like youngsters."

"So long old man! Cheer up and see things in the right light. And if you have any more ideas, come on out with us and get reformed!"

Copies of the French newspapers are comparatively scarce and are bought at high prices by Frenchmen and others interested in the cause of France.



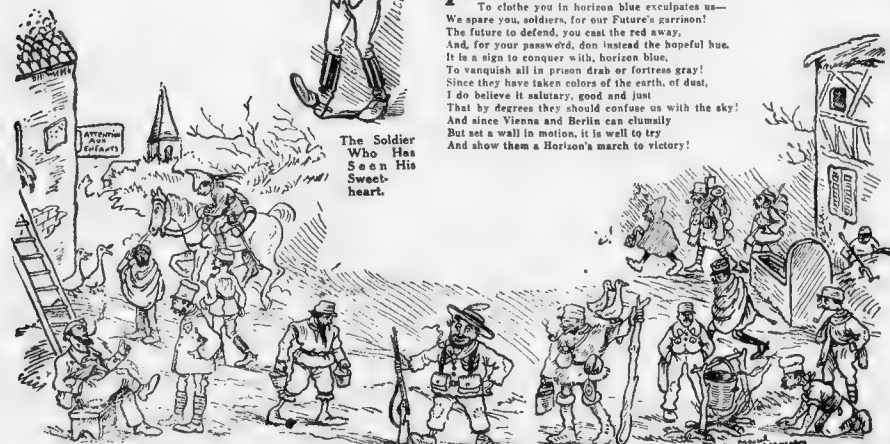
Women Are Sufficiently Uncommon at the Front to Make the Appearance of One an Event of Much Interest. Illustration from a Trench Paper.

Farewell to the French Soldier's Red Trousers.

(From the French of Edmond Rostand, Written for the "Canard Poilu")

FAREWELL, heroic red! We grieve that you are gone: But heroes needlessly exposed are rescued thus. To clothe you in horizon blue exults us—We spare you, soldiers, for our Future's garrison! The future to defend, you cast the red away, And, for your password, don instead the hopeful hue. It is a sign to conquer with, horizon blue. To vanquish all in prison drab or fortress gray! Since they have taken colors of the earth, of dust, I do believe it salutary, good and just That by degrees they should confuse us with the sky! And since Vienna and Berlin can clumsily But set a wall in motion, it is well to try And show them a Horizon's march to victory!

The Soldier Who Has Seen His Sweet-heart.



An Entertaining Sketch—Making Fun of the Great Variety of Damaged Uniforms in the French Army, Many of Which Have Been Through the Wear and Tear of Last Winter's Terrible Campaign.

How Her War Nursing Has Cured the Unhappy Czarinas Mind



The Czarina of Russia, in Her Imperial State Costume, Showing the Sad, Worried Expression Which the Skill of the Court Photographer Could Not Conceal.



The Czarina and Her Daughters Nursing Wounded Soldiers in the Court Hospital, at Tsarskoe Selo, an Occupation Which Has Restored Her Mind to a Normal Condition.



The Czarina Assisting a Surgeon to Operate on a Soldier in Her Own Hospital.

Her Self-Sacrificing Ordeal Amid the Woe and Misery of the Army Hospitals Saves Russia's Empress from Hopeless Insanity



The Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana, the Two Pretty Older Daughters of the Czarina, Who Are Assisting Her in Her Nursing Duties.

St. Petersburg, August 1.

It is no secret that the mind of the Czarina of Russia has been seriously affected for many years past. She was subject to a marked form of melancholia, with other mental peculiarities. Physicians who had examined her feared that she was drifting into hopeless insanity. And now, miracle of miracles! Her mental ailment has been completely cured by the war. That which has brought such unspeakable woe and misery to millions of people has brought relief to the once unhappy Czarina.

It is the serious hard work she has been doing as a war nurse that has benefited the Czarina's mind. Coming into close contact with pain and grim reality, with human patience and human weakness has lifted her out of her life of morbid self-concentration and exaggerated terrors, and made her a normal human being.

The Czarina has gone into war nursing in a most serious and efficient manner. She has established a hospital of her own, known as "The Court Hospital," at Tsarskoe Selo, the village where the famous Summer palace of the Czar is situated.

When the war broke out the Czarina, who is of a very sympathetic and impulsive nature, was horrified at the accounts of slaughter and suffering that reached her. At first she was nearly prostrated by these stories, and her condition became more serious than ever.

"What can I do? It is so dreadful! It is so dreadful!" moaned the poor nerve-racked Empress.

The response of her entourage to these outbursts was to smother her with every care and luxury, and to do everything possible to distract her mind from the war by amusements and mental diversions.

It was then that the Princesses, Olga, a member of the most prominent women doctors of Russia, obtained the confidence of Her Majesty. She told her that the immense suffering among the soldiers could only be relieved by intelligent, properly trained women, and that the expression of aimless, purely emotional sympathy might do more harm than good.

The Czarina then began to throw herself into the organization of her hospital with much enthusiasm. It was equipped in the most perfect manner and placed under the direction of the Princesses Olga and Tatiana. They took a thorough course of training in the care of the wounded. They were able to obtain the

Why the Czarina's Mind Has Been Restored

By A. K. Vandeventer, Ph.D.,
The Distinguished American Psychologist.

ALTHOUGH the occurrence must seem strange to a lay mind, there is nothing surprising to the alienist in the statement that the Czarina of Russia has recovered from her mental disease under the influence of her war occupations. That which unbalances the minds of sane people may in some cases restore the equilibrium of the mentally unbalanced.

From the accounts we have received of the Czarina's former condition we must believe that she was suffering from a mild form of melancholia. A sensitive and emotional young woman at the time of her entry into the Russian court, her whole nature was repeatedly shocked by the terrorist attempts on the life of her husband, herself and their family, by the intrigues constantly pursued in court circles, and by the frequently strange and erratic outbursts of the Russian character. The burden of repeated maternity increased the strain on her physical organism, and the

best possible experience in her hospital. They took examinations like other war nurses and showed themselves thoroughly qualified for their work. It may be remarked that they have not had the same amount of study as regular trained nurses, but it must be remembered that it has been found absolutely necessary in all countries to qualify war nurses after less than the former period of training. The great difficulty of the doctors has been to protect the soldiers from nurses with no training at all.

The Czarina has given an amount of hard labor to this hospital which she probably never dreamed of, and which no Queen in Europe can equal. She works at the hospital with her daughters from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. every day, and often much later. She invariably returns in the evening, and sometimes, when she has a dangerously wounded patient, she stays there all night.

The Court Hospital accommodates two hundred soldiers and thirty officers. There is a perfectly equipped operating theatre, a commodious surgical dressing ward, and an up-to-date laboratory for X-ray work and research.

The ordinary soldier is not told at first that his nurse is the Czarina. She takes hold of him in a business manner, hands the surgeon his instruments, bandages the patient's wounds, attends to all his wants and gives him his diet.

When she has performed all her duties she will often sit down by the bedside,

knowledge that the Czar and the Russian nation were disappointed at her long failure to produce a male heir to the throne did not lessen this strain.

The court could do nothing to protect her against these troubles except to surround her with every possible luxury and keep her in perfect idleness. Against secret and imaginary terrors it gave her less than no protection. Under these conditions she must have developed a habit of morbid self-inspection, which greatly increased the tendency to melancholia.

Then came the great war, in which the life of almost everyone around her was at stake. The habit of doing serious work which she then acquired, and the contact with wounded soldiers excited in her the normal reactions which all human beings should experience in their relations with one another. We must suppose that there was no gross or serious lesion in her brain. The sudden resumption of normal contact with her fellow beings, of which she had long been deprived, but under circumstances very exciting and stimulating, restored to her deranged mental apparatus the "tone" without which it could not function properly.

The Czarina and her beautiful daughters wear the regular nurses' uniform, which is entirely of white and covers the hair completely. There is a red cross on the left arm. Many men familiar with fashionable life in St. Petersburg, who are picturesque and becoming costume a somewhat, but is scientifically adapted to the requirements of the nursing profession.

The Czarina and her daughters take their orders from the director of the hospital and the other doctors, just as if they were ordinary nurses. They understood that it would cause great harm and embarrassment if they received special attention, and so they move about among the others without any distinction such as would have to be paid to them in the outside world.

The ordinary soldier is not told at first that his nurse is the Czarina. She takes hold of him in a business manner, hands the surgeon his instruments, bandages the patient's wounds, attends to all his wants and gives him his diet.

When she has performed all her duties she will often sit down by the bedside,

to take the soldier's hand and chat with him if he is well enough to listen. By the time he has learned that she is the Czarina he has become too accustomed to her ministrations to feel embarrassed.

The two pretty young daughters of the Czarina behave in the same professional yet friendly way. Many a poor fellow, with his spirit nearly crushed out of him by months of privation and dreadful perils, followed by terrible wounds, has been cheered up and brought to life again by the sympathetic smiles and gentle hands of these two charming young women.

The Czarina had no sooner begun to do this practical work among the wounded than a great change was noted in her manner and appearance. She lost the worried, harassed, melancholy air she had worn for many years. She even lost the intense nervousness she had exhibited at the slightest noise, such as the creaking of a board or the turning of a door handle. She acquired a cheerful though grave manner, thoroughly self-controlled and self-content.

During an interval between her duties at the hospital the Czarina confessed to the director that she had experienced a complete mental and physical change since she had been there. Her Majesty's remarks on this subject have been conveyed

amid beautiful surroundings, they regain strength, and in most cases are ready to return to fight the enemy. Tsarskoe Selo is not suitable for the last stage of treatment, for this little town, besides Her Majesty's hospital, has numerous private institutions in which several thousand wounded are always being cared for.

The hospital which has thus been equipped is in a wing of the Czar's Palace in rooms which still retain the royal furniture and are white bedsteads with the wounded lying in them. Every day a "sanitary" train from different parts of the theatre of war brings many carriages full of wounded directly to Tsarskoe Selo. Count Scherbiatov, who was formerly the principal court official, is the chief of the sanitary train, which is named "The Tsar's Sanitary Train" after the Crown Prince Alexis.

The train possesses an operating theatre for urgent cases and almost every hospital appliance in miniature. Special care is taken of the seriously wounded, beds are arranged as stretchers, and one end of the carriage can be entirely opened. Thanks to this the wounded are thus easily moved, avoiding all difficulties which may occur in turning the bed through a doorway.

These carriages which do not possess this ingenious device are used for patients who are only slightly wounded; but here, again, one of the doctors who belongs to the staff of the train has invented a stretcher which avoids much of the common discomforts of being carried in this way. They are longitudinally and horizontally disarranged, and consequently pass through any doorway with a semicircular movement, and all the time the position of the patient is comfortable.

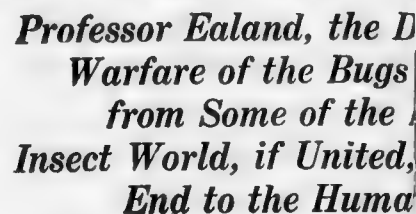
Every carriage has electric bells and telephones. The train goes as fast as possible to the firing line, and motor-cars or horse vehicles are sent to advanced positions to take the wounded to the train.

It arrives in Tsarskoe Selo at the Czar's private station, which is not open to the public. The Czarina very often meets the train in person. The chief of the train makes a full account of his wounded, and they are directed to different hospitals. Every wounded man is ticketed with the name of the hospital to which he is dispatched.

After the arrival of the wounded in hospital all lines are changed, they are bandaged and placed in comfortable beds, an ambulance then all like guardsmen, and the Tsar and his daughters visit the hospitals and their sympathies.

The wounded will go to different villages and towns, to remote parts of the vast land of Russia, carrying with them the memories of the good Tsarina, who has shown to all a mother's love for her children, while she on her part must be no less grateful to them for having rescued her from an unfortunate mental condition.

The Almost Incredible Fecundity of the Insect World Is Illustrated by the Potato Bug, the Progeny of a Single Pair of Which Amounts in a Single Season to 60,000,000, Which if Rolled into One Bug Would Give a Monster 32 Feet 7 Inches Long—and, Compared to a Man of Average Height, Would Appear as This Striking Photographic Diagram Represents.



Malaria is a country rather than a town. It was once supposed to be caused by dwellings and marshy places, and even now the belief is in the minds of many people, but it has been beyond dispute that by the bite of infected mosquitoes and by that means alone, can this dread disease be transmitted from man to man.

A few words concerning the blood parasites the disease may make the role of the m quite a little more easy to understand. In East Africa, the parasites are of the following "Le": we suppose that a female malarial has just imbued a drop of blood from a man. Along with the blood, and in the blood, several exceedingly minute structures gametocytes, pass into the stomach of These blood parasites are not all of the The smaller ones, called microgametocytes male functions, while the larger macrogametes may be regarded as females. The females are the larger parasites, which are fed and eventually sends out a small bud like in which is enclosed some of the original ce At this stage the organism is ready for fer

"The male parasite meanwhile has also changes, resulting in the formation of sex-like outgrowths, which eventually become wriggle about actively. One of these are thread-like bodies, microgametes, fuses a female parasite, and the resulting body is a zygote, with wormlike movements, heat vermiculus. The vermiculus penetrates into the mosquito's stomach and passes to the muscular layers, where it becomes stationary, grows rapidly, and its nucleus becomes mitotic so that eventually the whole structure is a large number of somewhat rod-like bodies.

aporoetes.

These aporoetes are liberated into the body cavity by the bursting of the envs they are formed, and about ten days after infection blood they find their way to glands of the head and thorax. They infect the first human being on which it

"With the first puncture of the host see numbers of the aporoetes and it would appear that the aporoete's salivale enters a red-blood corpuscle, along with food and assumes a "singein-ring" form (change in shape) and the parasite appears to have assumed the form within the blood corpuscle; in reality organism has divided up into a number of smaller red blood corpuscles and the parasite bursts one again, setting sites in the blood stream. Not long, however, after this the parasite is again released, and the process is repeated. In the blood stream, the aporoetes, formations appear, and further organ-

Only when a large number of blood parasites have been destroyed does the parasite effect a cure. The life cycle of the malarial parasite is the incubation period of the disease. Eventually this form of division—sexual reproduction, as it is called in place to sexual reproduction, and this takes place in the body of a mosquito, and a mosquito at that. If no mosquito of the regular kind comes along to take the parasites at this stage the parasites perish, as they are imbibed by some non-malarial mosquito.

The sexual changes of the malarial parasite can only take place within the bodies of mosquitoes, though why they should not be able to undergo these changes in the human body has never been satisfactorily explained.

Next comes the house fly as a carrier and a host of other diseases.

Various estimates have been made as to the number of bacteria that may be carried about the single healthy, active fly. One investigator puts the number at 28,000,000 in its 4,500,000 on the outer surface. Esten and careful experiment, found that the number bacteria varied from 550 to over 6,500,000. Others have put the number as high as 500 fly. The numbers seem incredible. That one can carry about its body as many as 500,000 is almost beyond belief, yet the estimated number is the result of guesswork, but of careful observation. Looking at the matter from the most favorable view, and supposing each fly to carry 500,000 bacteria from place to place, the supposition is not pleasant.

The dreadful infantile paralysis has entered to be carried by the stable fly.

Then there is the sleeping sickness, w ried by the tsetse fly, whose districts of absolutely uninhabitable because of this pest.

Come next the armies of ticks. It has by experiment that one variety of these upon human blood will weigh after a rees her original weight. Some species increas times their original weight. Imagine, say Ealand, a hungry 200-pound man weighin sand pounds after a single meal, or even meal!

Relapsing fever, spotted fever, i deadly disease called verruga, are given m

Then there are the lice which carry t form of inflammatory rheumatism, and the transmit plague to man.

As for the hosts that attack the dove and transmit to them disease were it no checks and the vigilance of man there was a single animal left in the world within to it is this matter of natural checks, the which nature has provided against these, of her children, that in now most of scientists.

How insects control the destinies of nations, how they render some of the fairest parts of the earth uninhabitable, is perhaps not fully realised by the man in the street, who is apt to consider the insect world too insignificant and unimportant to concern himself very much. But unity is strength, and the fact that man, insects and insects alone have held out great engineering schemes, and have been the cause of the abandonment, temporarily at any rate, of undertakings of world-wide importance.

Laborers on the Panama Canal Zone Turning Underbrush That Serves as Breeding Places for Mosquitoes.

anywhere else in the world. It is quite a common occurrence for a South African locust swarm to have a frontage of fifteen to twenty miles and a length of sixty to seventy miles! The sky is blackened and the sun almost blotted out. As the swarm passes they devour practically every living leaf. The veld is stripped of grass and every Winter crop cut down; trees are broken by the sleeping locusts and even washing hung out to dry has been devoured. Trains are stopped and horses, as a rule, refuse to face a swarm. In one Winter alone the locust damage in South Africa was estimated at over £100 million.

In the latter half of 1912 locust swarms did \$10.

With the locust is prolific the cotton boll weevil beats him. Professor Ealand estimates that one weevil laying her 132 eggs by the 10th of June would probably bring half that number—say 75—to maturity by June 28. There would be four generations in a season, and the second generation would number about 2,450; the third 85,750, and the fourth generation 1,001,250, or a total of 3,088,520 individuals as the progeny of a single pair of weevils and their progeny in a single season. That is to say, one weevil pair would produce 3,088,520 young in a single field. As over 50 per cent are destroyed by natural conditions, it is doubtful if the actual increase in one season from a single pair ever exceeds 2,000,000. Alarming figures in all conscience! exclaims the entomologist.

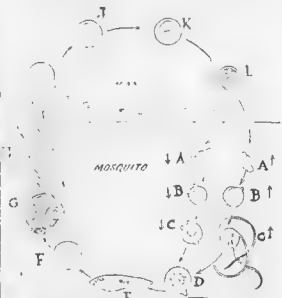
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First in deadliness is the mosquito, which infects man with malaria, yellow fever and filariasis. Many parts of the tropics and localities elsewhere most deplorable for malaria are also the worst for mosquitoes, says Professor Alford, owing to the ravages of malaria, and this is not especially the case in West Africa and parts of India. Ronald Ross says, "Malarial fever is the most important cause of death among the native peoples of the tropics, and it is the most common infestation upon mankind, but because of the serious opposition which it has always given to the march of civilization, it has been almost entirely neglected as a significant ally of barbarism. No one has ever been able to trace, in the history of the world, any of the great races, no geographical discoveries have proven so influential to civilization. Unfortunately it haunts especially the tropics, and the tropics are the most important precisely those which are of the greatest value to mankind." We may say that it has withheld an entire continent from humanity—the immense and fertile tract of Africa.

Creighton in the Encyclopedia Britannica says that "malaria has been estimated to produce half the entire mortality of the human race."

In Italy in 1900 five million acres of Italian agricultural land remained practically uncultivated because of malaria. The depopulation of the Campagna was probably due to the introduction of malaria, carried by mosquitoes, which entered with the mercenary armies of Sulla and Marius.

Malaria has been held responsible for the wiping out of the ancient Greeks.



How the Malaria Germ Is Carried by the Mosquito to Man.

A—Male (on right) and female (on left) malarial germs as they first enter the mosquito's stomach.

B—The second stage.

C—The third stage.

D—The union of the two germs.

E—The resulting worm-like organism.

F—The shape it takes after penetrating the red blood corpuscle.

G—The destruction of the corpuscle.

H—Sporozoites being liberated from the germ into the mosquito's body.

I—Sporozoites injected into human body on first puncture of mosquito's bill.

J—Germs attacking the red blood corpuscles.

K—The destruction of the corpuscles.

Man Will Fight or Be Driven off the Earth

Distinguished Entomologist, Explains the Coming Struggle Against the Tireless and Insects Which Have Controlled the Destinies of Nations, Have Driven Man From the Best Portions of Earth, and How the Race in Five Years

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But according to Professor Elaland one of the factors which kept down the destructive bugs is lessening in force because man himself is not eating as many of the bugs as he used to. For instance, he says:

"Many of the North American Indian tribes were in the habit of consuming large quantities of Rocky Mountain locusts, an insect of great economic import, seeing that it greedily consumed every green leaf encountered in its wanderings. When the Indian was at his zenith the Rocky Mountain locust was practically innocuous. Since his subjugation it has increased and spread to such an extent that it is a serious pest. The Bushmen of Africa keep down some moth pests by eating their caterpillars, and, according to Professor Elaland, the lumbermen of Maine are not averse to a meal of large black wood ants."

Up until comparatively recent times great quantities of insects were used for medicine, for dye, and so on, but this use has steadily lessened, and with the lessening, naturally, the insects have increased.

How is man to cope with this infinite fecundity and amazing "will to live"? Scientists all over the world are working on the problem. In the first place, it is absolutely essential that insectivorous birds throughout the world be protected by most stringent legislation. It has been, indeed, the wanton slaughter of these birds for food purposes and for woman's wicked vanity and the destruction of forests, thus lessening their hatching places, that have been responsible for the shifting of natural control, the effects of which we are just beginning to feel. The next most effective manner of fighting the bug world is by fostering parasites and other insects which destroy the hosts inimical to man. This method of natural insect control has been successfully carried out in America, a striking case being that of the destructive Hessian fly and a parasite called *Polygnotus hians*. In 1906 a serious outbreak of this fly occurred in Pennsylvania, but was kept in hand because quite 90 per cent of its pupae or caterpillars were found to be parasitized by *Polygnotus*. At a later date the Hessian fly pest broke out in Maryland, and in 1907 parasitized pupae were brought from Pennsylvania, with the result that by mid-summer all the fly pupae were discovered to be parasitized and the pest was effectively controlled.

Ladybugs, the familiar little bug of our gardens, are collected regularly in California during their winter hibernation, for shipment to various parts of the world as a control for plant life. For many years the orange and lemon groves of California were threatened with ruin owing to the depredations of a relatively large scale insect known as the Cottony Cushion Scale. It was probably introduced into the United States from Australia in 1867. The mechanical means of control, having failed, in 1889 Professor C. V. Riley, chief of the American Bureau of Entomology, sent to the Antipodes to try to discover what insect, if any, kept the Cottony Cushion Scale in check in its native land. He found that the scale insect was rendered almost harmless in Australia because whenever it appeared it was eagerly devoured by a small ladybug known to science as *Novius cardinalis*. This little beetle was eagerly transported to California, where, fortunately for the citrus growers, it flourished and multiplied, and as a consequence the cottony cushion scale is now no longer a serious factor in California. But to this day large numbers of the ladybugs are reared annually at Sacramento, and whenever an outbreak of the scale occurs an army of the little beetles is despatched to deal with the trouble.

Breeding Good Insects to Fight Bad Ones

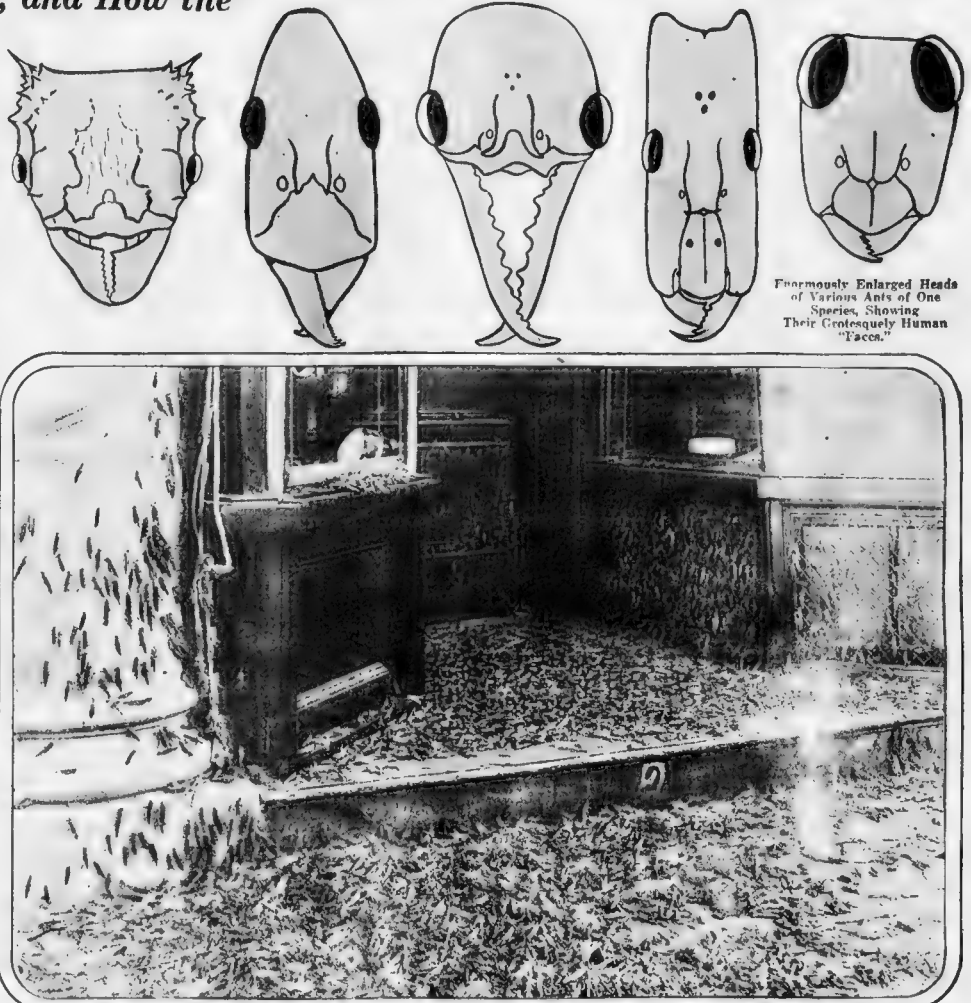
The practice of the control of insect pests by their natural enemies is one of modern times, for the earliest record of the work on anything approaching a commercial scale, dates back but twenty-five years. It is based on the assumption that all nature is in a state of equilibrium—that is to say, that all life, in its native home, is kept in check by other forms of life which prey upon it.

More than thirty distinct parasites and seven kinds of predatory beetles have been introduced into the United States to wage war on the gypsy and brown-tail moths, says Professor Elaland.

"Consider," says Professor Elaland, "alongside the figures, the careful packing necessary to keep the little allies healthy on their long voyage across the Atlantic. Each beetle was packed in a separate box, for it was found that if several were packed together they relieved the tedium of their journey by devouring one another. Consider, too, the work that was of necessity expended on the insects in the State insectary in America—in profile cones and mounds of earth, and to over six thousand hungry beetles in its insect tall order and not lightly undertaken, for Calcutta and its larvae feed day and night and being of a voracious, cannibalistic nature, will not accept raw meat or any other substance but will devour anything. Consider the care lavished on the females during oviposition, the countless experiments to learn everything in the beetle's life history that could possibly be turned to good account by man, and the hundred and one little details that always arise during such an undertaking, and some small idea of the magnitude of the work will be gained."

"Now, let us turn our attention for a moment to the work of this little beetle in the field and learn how wonderfully it is adapted by habit to wage war on the larvae of moths in general and the State insectary. It is a tall moth in particular. The moth larvae we know infest trees, and the larvae of Calcutta, unlike the grub of many beetles, are active and addicted to tree climbing in search of food. Man tries in itself is of incalculable value. The State insectary is a place of practical utility both in the larval and adult stages of its life. Day and night these voracious youngsters attack caterpillars, and the magnitude of the work is in the middle of the back, or if the caterpillars are hairy, between the segments, where the skin is smooth."

In an experiment at the State insectary it was found that of one hundred pupae reared, out of a large number made up of one proportion of both sexes, 75 per cent were females, as against 24 per cent of males. As every female pupa contains a potential interest in the wider nature of the world, Calcutta with its predilection is self-evident. These larvae will also catch and kill adult female gypsy moths, which, being too heavy and clumsy to fly, are an easier prey than would otherwise be the case. The



Enormously Enlarged Heads of Various Ants of One Species, Showing Their Grotesquely Human "Faces."

A Photograph of a Small Part of a Recent Swarm of Gnats in a Southwestern City. The Swarm Stopped All Traffic, Made People Close Shops and Houses, and While It Lasted Practically Stopped All Human Industry in the Locality.

Incredible Rapidity With Which Bugs Multiply

By Professor John Buckland

MAN imagines himself to be the dominant power on the earth. He is nothing of the sort. The true lords of the universe are the insects. While it is true that man has invented and perfected so many destructive agencies that he has attained to a pre-eminence over the most fierce and powerful mammals and the most deadly reptiles, it is also true that in face of an attack of insects he and all his works are not at naught.

The fecundity of certain insect forms is astounding, the numbers bred reaching such prodigious proportions as to be almost beyond belief. Riley once computed that the hop aphid, developing three generations in a single year, would, if unchecked to the end of the twelfth generation, have multiplied to the inconceivable number of ten sextillions of individuals. Notice the preceding, Forbush says if this brood were marshaled in line, ten to the bar, it would extend to a point so sunk in the profundity of space that it would reach the stars.

Kirkland has computed that one pair of gypsy moths, if unchecked, would produce enough progeny in eight years to redden the sea with the blood of the dead, and to destroy all the foliage in the United States.

A Canadian entomologist states that a single pair of Colorado beetles, or potato

bugs, as we call them, would, without check, increase in one season to 62,000,000. At this rate of multiplication the disappearance of the potato plant would not be long delayed. The chinthee bug, a fecund and destructive pest, has been found in a clump of grass, eight inches in diameter, with the number of 20,000. The progeny of this colony alone, if unchecked, would soon become incalculable hordes, devastating wide areas of the earth's surface.

The voracity of insects is almost as astounding as their power of reproduction. The daily ration in leaves of a caterpillar is equal to twice its own weight. If a horse were to feed at the same rate, he would have to eat a ton of hay every twenty-four hours. Forbush says that a certain fresh-water leech will consume in twenty-four hours two hundred times its original weight, a parallel to which, in the human race, would be an infant consuming, in the first day of its existence, 1,500 pounds of beef. Traveled, who made a special study of the subject, affirms that the food taken by a single silkworm in fifty-six days equals in weight 86,000 times its original weight at hatching. What a destruction this single species of insect could make if only a one-hundredth part of the eggs laid came to maturity!

When the farmers in New Zealand began to break the virgin soil on an extensive scale, a certain caterpillar, which

hitherto had gleaned a somewhat meager sustenance from the scanty native verdure of the open lands, disappeared from its old haunts and attacked the cultivated areas. So rapidly did it increase by reason of a more favorable environment that it soon became a bating place.

It came not singly, nor even in battalions, but in mighty armies which laid waste the land. I have seen these atoms cover the pastures in such numbers as to make the green seem brown. I have seen countless millions of them pass out of one cornfield, having stripped every stalk bare, cross the road in solid phalanx and pass into another. I have seen big mobs of sheep muddled in hot haste and driven to and fro over these scurried ranks that they might crush them with their scurrying feet. I have seen every horse roller in a district brought up hurriedly, like steam engines to a fire, and drawn backward and forward over the crawling masses until the cylinders stuck fast in a mire of squashed insects.

I have seen huge ditches dug in at an attempt to stop the invader's progress. The effort was as futile as that of a child who builds a bank of sand by the sea, thinking it will stem the oncoming sea. Even railway trains were brought to a standstill, the wheels of the engine being unable to grip the rails, owing to the hordes of caterpillars which were crossing the line. Let once the checks to insectiferous fall and see how long man will last!

Surprising Discoveries About Bullets. Solid Shot and Shrapnel.

Recent Scientific Study of the New Developments of Modern Warfare, Which Were Heretofore Unsuspected by Military Experts

To Provide Protection Against Bursting Shrapnel Shells, Which Cause 80 Per Cent of the Casualties in Modern Warfare, the French Soldiers in the Trenches Are Equipped with Steel Skull Caps. They Have Proven Very Effective.

THE conflict now raging in Europe has brought to light some very unusual facts as to the penetrability of bullets and other projectiles. During the Winter campaign in Russia, for instance, it was demonstrated time and again that three or four feet of snow afforded as effective a shield against rifle bullets at long range as the same thickness of wet or concrete, and the more loosely the snow was packed the more bullet-proof it became.

Experiments conducted by Russian military engineers among the lines showed that even at point-blank range a rifle bullet will not penetrate a eight feet of snow.

In the vast field of trench warfare an excellent opportunity has been afforded to test the penetrating power of clay, earth and sand, and some very striking and apparently anomalous results have been obtained.

Five feet of clay will stop a modern rifle bullet at the closest range, and at three feet of loose earth or two and a half feet of sand, but three feet of clay packed earth is not bullet-proof. A high velocity bullet will penetrate a rough sand further at long range than it will at close range.

This latter fact will appear more remarkable if it is borne in mind that the penetration of a bullet is usually as great as much by the air resistance it encounters, as is paid as by the target. Thus it takes four feet of soft wood across the grain to stop a bullet fired at point blank range, but at a distance of 500 yards the same bullet would be stopped by two feet of the same kind of wood. Again, while it takes 27 inches of hard wood, like oak, to stop a bullet fired at point blank range, only fifteen inches are required when the range is ten yards. Why, therefore, and should be more easily penetrated at long range than at close range is more or less of a mystery.

The fact that half an inch of wrought iron or mild steel, a quarter of an inch of hard steel or a fifth of an inch of apple steel is bullet-proof is not particularly surprising, but it was not until actual experiments in the campaign demonstrated the fact that six inches of shingles, fifteen inches of coal or eight feet of snow is really effective.

The effect of shrapnel, which has been so extensively used by all the armies now engaged, has been very closely studied by army medical men, and it is not unlikely that the conclusions arrived at may result in the near future in a return to the wearing of individual armor like that worn by the knights of old.

Eighty out of every hundred soldiers killed or wounded in the present war are hit by shrapnel. Shrapnel is a combination of shell and grapeshot, having the range and accuracy of the former with the scattering effect of the latter. It was invented by Colonel Shrapnel, of the British army, who at the siege of Gibraltar in 1779, noticed

For Protection in the Open, It Is Believed That a Return to the Old-fashioned Armor of Knight-hood Days Is the Only Way to Protect Soldiers from Bursting Shrapnel.

how few cannon balls hit men, while the more effective grapeshot was no good at a greater range than 200 yards. To get the range of the one with the scattering effect of the other, he filled a hollow cannon ball with grapeshot and attached a fuse to it in such a way that the ball exploded over the heads of the enemy at such a height as most effectively to disable the greatest number of men.

The shrapnel of to-day, greatly improved as it is, is still intended to accomplish the same results, and in view of the fact that nowadays the enemy is usually entrenched and the most vulnerable parts are the head and shoulders, a very large percentage of the wounds inflicted involve those parts.

To prevent these injuries as far as possible, a large number of the French soldiers have been equipped with a metallic headpiece. It was found that injuries of this character were far less numerous among the French cuirassiers, whose equipment includes an old-fashioned, picturesque steel helmet, and a similar means of protection was provided for other French soldiers. The new steel skull-cap, with an extension to protect the back of the neck, was devised and has proved wonderfully effective.

A French army surgeon recently reported that out of 65 soldiers who had been treated for wounds in the head, 42 had not been provided with the protective headpiece, while only 13 were injured despite its use. Of the 42 unprotected soldiers, 23 suffered fractures which in most cases proved fatal, and the remainder sustained severe wounds on the head or scalp, while the wounds of the protected soldiers were for the most part superficial.

Some very interesting sidelights on the arms and ammunition being used by the great Powers in the present conflict were given recently by John Hay Hammond, Jr., the American ammunition expert, in an address at Gloucester, Mass.

"But for the improvement in automobile traction and the invention of caterpillar wheels," he declared, "the big 16-inch German howitzers would have been impossible to handle in field operations. The 16-inch howitzer shells are 5 feet 7 inches long and weigh about a ton. They cost \$370 apiece. The effective range of the howitzers is about seven to ten miles. With even the smaller Skoda 30-centimeter (about 10-inch) howitzers, a battery of two accompanies a train of forty-two vehicles to accompany them, carrying crews' quarters, food, ammunition and other necessities. Against the attack of these giant fortresses whose construction took forty years to complete, while the trench fortresses improved in forty days without twelve weeks of artillery battering.

"Portresses of a permanent character require concrete foundations upon which, inasmuch as the position of their batteries being known, it is easy for the enemy to concentrate fire upon them. Verdun is still holding out because the French, watching the fall of Namur, Maubeuge and Liege, removed the batteries from the fortresses and disposed



A French Cuirassier—A Type of Soldier Whose Old-fashioned Steel Helmet Has Been the Means of Reducing Casualties to Such an Extent That the Same Equipment May Be Adopted by Other Regiments.

them about Verdun at positions hidden from the Germans." It is an interesting fact, pointed out by Mr. Hammond, that the modern big guns are but dwarfs to some of the guns used centuries ago. "Every one listened with dropped chins to a big gun story of today," he declared, "but the big gun was just as much a pet of Mahomet II. In 1483 as it is of William II. In 1915."

At the siege of Constantinople some medieval Krupp, recognizing the advantage of throwing large masses, constructed for Mahomet a cannon whose bore was 48 inches in diameter. The stone shot from this gigantic gun weighed 6000 pounds. Inasmuch as it



Soldiers in the Trenches Wearing the Curious Steel Skull Caps Which So Effectively Protect Them Against Bursting Shrapnel. The Records Show Soldiers So Equipped Sustain Only Superficial Injuries While Those Unprotected Usually Suffer Mortal Wounds.

was inconvenient to move, for it required 200 men and sixty oxen to transport it, it was not very much used. But the designer probably comforted himself in thinking of its moral effect on the enemy.

"The Victoria, the ill-fated British warship, constructed in 1854, was equipped with two guns that make those of the Queen Elizabeth of to-day dwindle into physical insignificance.

"These guns, weighing 115 tons each, had a bore of 16 1/2 inches—1 1/2 inches greater than any naval gun existing to-day—and fired a shell weighing 1,500 pounds, about the weight of the 15-inch shell. But it took seven minutes to load one round, and the penetration that the bullet of this monster attained upon striking the target was inferior to that of our present 5-inch naval gun."

The tremendous power and range of modern guns are made possible by the peculiar property of nitro-cellulose powder, which, instead of expelling the projectile by a sudden kick like the old black powder does, drives it through the barrel by the constant generation of gas behind it until it leaves the gun's mouth. Hammond compares this action roughly to the follow through in driving a golf ball.

Gun cotton belongs to the disruptive and rapid-burning class of explosives. A line of gun cotton three miles long will explode along its entire length in one second if touched off at the end.

Discussing this phase of the matter, Mr. Hammond declared that if such a rapid explosive took place inside of a gun or cannon it would be blown to atoms. Even with the propellants in big guns slowed down in their explosion, as they are, Sir Andrew Noble found that in 1/400 of a second the explosive pressure within the gun barrel amounted to 22 tons per inch. If this stress persisted, no gun on earth could stand the strain, but the gun literally hasn't time to burst.

The horse-power developed in a single gun over six inches now measures in the hundreds of thousands. It is an interesting point, in passing, to note that a 6-inch gun is not twice as power-

ful as a 3-inch, but is eight times as strong.

"The French 75-millimetre field gun is a jewel of artillery, and, with a picked crew, can fire twenty shots a minute. Sir Hiram Maxim has a gun now that handles cartridges a yard long and whose shell weighs nine pounds, and this gun handles and fires these bulky projectiles at the rate of sixty a minute.

"It is estimated that one Maxim gun in the field is equal to fifty riflemen, and considerably more accurate than their fire would be.

"Against one of the Liege forts, and hidden seven miles away from it, the German howitzers fired 50 tons of high explosive shells a minute. Seventy per cent of the garrison were killed and 30 per cent badly injured.

"Eight anti-aircraft guns can fire 185 tons of high explosive shells a minute at a range as far as from Gloucester to Marblehead, and hit with astounding accuracy of aim. The whole broadside of Nelson's famous flagship Victory weighed less than the single projectile of a modern 13-inch gun."

How Milk from Vaccinated Cows Makes Children Immune from Consumption.

By Dr. Leonard Keen Hirshberg, A. B., M. A., M. D. (Johns Hopkins University)
Cows are vaccinated with tuberculin—the vaccine of consumption—and their calves will be immune to this dread plague. This has just been discovered by Dr. W. L. Moss, of the New York State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease, Dr. Moss recently resigned as Associate in Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

The matter of the inheritance of immunity to such diseases as tuberculosis and the transfer of such immunity from parent to child through the milk, or otherwise has been the subject of great experiments on man, horses, cows, goats, dogs, cats, rats, fowl, guinea pigs and the other animals.

It has now been certainly proved that an effective immunity may be bestowed upon the offspring by way of milk. Indeed the chemicals in the blood, which make a person immune to various ailments can be shown to be in the milk. These substances are absorbed by the nursing through the stomach and can then be demonstrated to be in the blood, where they exert that strange power to throw off disease, which is called protection, resistance, immunity.

Professor Paul Ehrlich, the Jewish experimenter of Frankfurt, was the first to prove that immunity against germ and food poisons in mice can be given to the young through the milk. He also proved that immunity to lockjaw in pigs and mice came from the mothers in the milk. Through the milk, typhoid, diphtheria and many

other maladies have thus been experimentally resisted by the young, which were made immune through the mother's milk.

Dr. W. L. Moss determined to discover whether or no calves could be immunized against tuberculosis by feeding them milk from vaccinated cows.

Six calves were taken from unvaccinated, non-immune cows. Three of them were fed from birth with the fresh, mixed milk of several cows vaccinated against and therefore immune to tuberculosis.

The three remaining calves were fed with milk from the unvaccinated cows. These cows, nevertheless, were proved by the tuberculin test to be free of all tuberculosis.

At the end of several months all six calves were inoculated with a dose of tubercle bacilli, which kills normal calves.

The calves used were of the same breed, age and, at the start, the same weight. The vaccinated cows which gave the milk were made immune fifteen months before the milk was started.

These cows were made immune to tubercle bacilli inoculated into the veins. The live tubercle bacilli were suspended in salt water and thickened. Fifteen drops was the first dose, and this was increased each dose until the fourth one was ninety drops. Three weeks was the interval between these vaccinations. A series of ten vaccinations was given to some of the cows.

An examination was made to find out if the two sets of calves and their feedings a vicious race of bovine tuberculosis was made. Taree down of fifteen drops of these were injected into the calves, nearly nine months old.

When it came time to test the results of the two sets of calves and their feedings a vicious race of bovine tuberculosis was made. Taree down of fifteen drops of these were injected into the calves, nearly nine months old.

Actual Experience in the Present War Has Demonstrated That One-fifth Inch of Special Steel, One-quarter Inch Hard Steel, One-half Inch of Wrought Iron, Six Inches of Shingles, Fifteen Inches of Coal, and Eight Feet of Snow Are Equally Effective in Stopping Bullets, While Eighteen Inches of Sand Between Boards Is Just as Effective a Shield Against Bullets as a Nine Inches of Well-built Brickwork.



18 in SAND



To Open the Tombs of Joseph and David if the Allies Win



Christian Rule in Palestine at Last Will Enable Archaeologists to Search for the Most Precious of Human Records, in the Labyrinths Under Solomon's Temple Site and Buried with the Great Personages of Old Testament History

THE archaeologists of every Christian nation are ready and waiting for the greatest opportunity—namely, the Christian viewpoint—fore shadowed in all the history of the world. Equipped with money and with the latest tools for excavating and sifting the ruins of ancient tombs, they are waiting only for the human hands have lain buried for centuries and are waiting only for the termination of the great European war.

If the Allies are victorious, with Germany definitely beaten, Palestine at last will have been wrested from Mohammedan control. Under an English Protectorate it will be virtually a Christian land. The Turks can no longer forbid Christian feet to press soil that is now sacred to them. There will be nothing to prevent the reverent opening of the tombs of Joseph, Rachel and David, and of the Patriarchs, and the Labyrinth within the great rock upon which stood Solomon's Temple, and a systematic search for the relics and writings, which in all probability were buried with these great personages of Old Testament history.

The world wants to be sure of the history of last ages. It cannot live unless the records are recovered. Facts, the facts of scriptural history, buried in the sacred site of Palestine, which the Turks will not permit or permit to enter, much less to unbury by excavation. Moreover, and Europeans do not consider it a violation of the duty to excavate their tombs in order to confirm the statements of Holy Writ. Many believe they will find it made that. But so long as the Mohammedan control the Holy Land one will be per

mitted to excavate any of the tombs, for they are held inviolate by the Turks, who believe that misfortune would come upon them if they permitted such sacrilege.

If the Allies win, and the present plan of giving over Palestine to the Protectorate of England is carried out, there will be a tremendous revival of interest in the excavating of the places set apart as the tombs of the greatest names in the Bible.

The ancient Hebrews were most careful as to the burial of their dead, and one of the first acts that Abraham performed when he had settled in the Land of Promise was to purchase the cave of Machpelah as a place of burial. Here, according to the Bible, Genesis xix., "they buried Abraham and Sarah, his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebekah, his wife; and there Jacob reposed his sons, when he died in Egypt, so bury him by the side of Leah, his wife, Rachel, the mother of Joseph and Benjamin, had died while Jacob was traveling and had been buried near Bethlehem.

When Joseph died he made his brothers swear that whenever they departed from Egypt for Palestine they would take his body with them and place it in the tomb of the Patriarchs at Machpelah. It distinctly states in the very last verse of the book of Genesis that "they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt," and in Exodus xlii., 19, we read: "And Moses took the bones of Joseph with him, for he had straitly sworn the children of Israel, saying, Do not bury me here, but when I shall have seen my bones away hence, ye will bury me."

While there is no record of the actual interment of Joseph's body in the tomb at Machpelah, it is generally ac

cepted that it was placed there.

If, then, England assumes the Protectorate over the Holy Land after the war is over, one of the first objectives of the investigators will certainly be this Cave of Machpelah, now covered by a great Mohammedan mosque, under which they have a right to expect to find the tombs of Abraham, who lived something like 4,000 years ago; of Sarah, his wife, of Isaac, his son, and his wife, Rebekah, and of Jacob and Leah.

Even though it is possible that the Hebrews did not practice mummifying in the earliest period, the sarcophagi of Abraham, Sarah, Isaac and Rebekah will be brought to light, and the body of Jacob, probably mummified, for he died in Egypt, and was certainly preserved according to the Egyptian custom.

But most interesting of all the discoveries will be that of the body of Joseph, which, embalmed (or mummified), according to the Bible, and Jewish authorities all these many centuries, will go far towards making the world understand how great a man was this ruler of the Pharaoh in those days of stress and strain. We may at last see, on the face of Joseph and see what manner of man this was who was great enough to forgive his brothers for all the injuries they had done to him, and by his wonderful ability and statesmanship climbed so high as to be next to the Egyptian throne.

The story of Joseph is the most complete in all the Old Testament, and if the children and men and women were asked whom they would like most to see of all the Old Testament heroes there is hardly one who would not want to see Joseph and know what kind of man he looked when alive. Thanks to the perfect preservation of many things practiced by the Egyptians, we have a right to expect that when the coffin of Joseph is at last opened we shall be able to see exactly



The Tomb of Rachel, Near Bethlehem, Where She Died—Too Far from the Cave of Machpelah to Admit of Her Burial There Beside Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Rebekah, Jacob and Leah. Rachel's Tomb, Always Jealously Guarded, Is Believed to Be Rich in Historic Remains.

feature of the man who made a new Egypt. When the excavators come to the tomb of Rachel they will be treading upon ground long guarded against the approach of any man. When Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, went to visit Palestine he was denied entrance to this tomb on the ground that as Rachel had been a woman it was wrong for a man even to approach her coffin. But if she too has been preserved by the ancient methods of embalming, the world will be able to see the features of the woman for whom Jacob labored fourteen years, and who must have been to him at least the most beautiful of her sex.

When the excavators come to Jerusalem they will hardly know how to begin, or where, there are so many points of vital interest to the Jewish and Christian world there. If they are trying to trace the history of the Jews they will certainly dig at the reputed Tomb of David to ascertain whether his body is really there. According to Kings ix., 19, "So David slept with his fathers and was buried in the city of David," he must have been buried in Jerusalem, for that

was emphatically his city, he having ruled there for thirty-three years, and having also selected the site of the Temple there. There is no reason to doubt the tradition which locates David's tomb in the tower called after him, but we shall never know until some digging is done there, and the stone coffin, probably with an identifying inscription, is brought to light. If his body has been preserved it will be a sight indeed to look upon the face of him who saved Goliath, who charmed Saul and all Israel by his elevated minstrelsy, and has been regarded by the Jews as their greatest hero ever since his reign.

But most interesting still, even though it presents us with no new portraits of great men and women, will be the excavating of the site of the Temple of Solomon. There is no doubt at all that it stood upon the rock now covered by the great Mosque in Jerusalem, the site of which is as sacred to the Moslem as it is to the Jew. It is considered as the center of the earth and ranks next in importance to the Black Stone of Mecca. Only complete conquest can ever give the nou

The Queen of Sheba's Visit to King Solomon, from the Celebrated Painting by E. J. Foynter, R. A. The Scene is the Throne Room of Solomon's "Palace of the Cedars of Lebanon," Whose Site Is Near That of the Temple, Now Occupied by the Mosque of Omar.

The Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem, which covers the site of Solomon's Temple. Tradition tells of labyrinths under the Temple, in which archaeologists hope to discover valuable historical records when victory for the Allies in the present war wrecks Palestine from Mohammedan rule.

Mohammedan the right to dig at the place and search for whatever may be left of the walls and foundations of the Temple of Solomon.

And in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, hard by the city of Jerusalem, is that line of tombs called the Tombs of the Kings, together with the tomb of Absalom, the beloved and ill-fated son of David. These, too, will be opened in all reverence to ascertain the reason for calling them the Tombs of the Kings, and to see whether the body of Absalom is actually there.

We want to know, to see with our own eyes, all that was can of the great past, of its mighty buildings and mighty men, and if the possibility of realizing these hopes comes with peace it will not be the least of the real gains coming from this terrible war. The proving of the truth or falsity of these ancient traditions will go far towards helping us understand the history of the past, and will also aid us in comprehending the great human side of the men and women who are as yet mere names with some stories clustering around them.

Aside from the possibility that the actual numbers of these Biblical personages may be brought to light, their identity attested by indestructible tablet writings, there is also a reasonable hope of finding in some of these characteristic ancient archives pages of the actual original tablet manuscript from which our books of the Old Testament descended to us.

The Patriarchs and their descendants for many generations, according to the Bible, jealously guarded their records. What is more likely than that much of the original writings constituting our Scriptures were treasured by the House of David, and that Solomon provided vaults for their preservation beneath the Temple?

It has long been the opinion of scholars that the Pentateuch, in fact all of the earlier writings of the Old Testament, were originally written in Babylonian cuneiform characters. Therefore they were written not in books, but upon tablets, in disconnected episodes, and upon references to the matter on other tablets to provide for a later compilation in connected narrative.

It is supposed to have been the compiler of the tablets, written by Moses. Presently, as we know, copies of the connected narrative were made, but nothing is more unlikely than that the original inspired tablet writings were at all to be destroyed or carelessly handled. They were the indestructible original writings, and would outlast any other material. The Rev. William C. Piercy, M.A., writes in his "Archaeology of the Old Testament":

"Why should Moses not be the author, as he is said to be by the tradition of many centuries? Why should his tablets not have been preserved just as much as the tablets of the Law, the letters of the Palestinian canon?"

So the archaeologists who are waiting for England's control of Palestine may reasonably ask: "Where, if not in the Labyrinth beneath Solomon's Temple, would the original Old Testament tablets, naturally be placed by the most powerful potentate of Old Testament times, the legal custodian, for careful preservation?"

Other writings, dealing with current events, family histories and the manners and customs of the times—the most fascinating of human documents—have been found in many ancient tombs. Why not in the tomb of Rachel, the favorite wife of Jacob, the intimate friend of Joseph, her son, the political genius who wrought the beginning of Egypt's end; of Abraham and his immediate descendants, so securely placed by the first of the Patriarchs in a vault of the Moslems?

What a wonderful prospect depending upon the outcome of "Armageddon!"

Your Muscles May Be Full of Pearls

IT IS quite possible that many of the readers of this page have pearls in their muscles, especially the muscles of the arms. There is, however, no need for such people to submit to an operation in order to get the pearls out. It would not be worth the pain and the cost for these pearls are only about the size of a hemseed.

They are true pearls, however, being made in exactly the same way as real pearls, burying the body of a tiny fresh worm. In the case of man, this fresh worm is the dreaded trichina, which comes often from eating pork (especially

raw pork) in summer. Just as the pearl of the market is the oyster's way of disposing of an unpleasant worm parasite, so does the constitution of man excrete in a pearl-like sac these troubles of his past.

The worm that causes the oyster to make the pearl has an interesting career. It is used to be thought that pearls were the result of a grain of sand making its way into an oyster shell or a mussel shell. It is now known that it is a worm, which, in order to live, must find lodging in three different hosts, an oyster, a shell-fish-eating fish and a fish-eating fish. The parasite is the young of a worm, which, when mature, lives in the intestine of a large fish. The adult worm pro

duces many thousands of eggs, which hatch out as minute swimming creatures, who may consider themselves fortunate if they fall upon a bed of mussels or a pearl-like sac these troubles of his past.

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A Lesson in Mending for the Home Dress-maker Prepared Especially for This Newspaper by Mrs. Minnie Berry

41

Mid-Summer Walking Dresses

Lady Duff-Gordon Describes the Newest Fashions for the Dog Days

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York.

Back View of a Midsummer Walking Dress of Biscuit Tussore and Net. ("Lucile" Model)

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("LUCILE")

WHAT to wear in the dog days is a problem that some women have to solve for the day of to-morrow. One can be cool, however, if one wears a few simple rules. Wear white and cool soft greens and tans and also light pink and blues. These are midsummer colors.

Here on this page I show a couple of very practical summer walking dresses—one of tussore and net and one of serge. The evening dress is also adapted for the warm night.

The little serge required me of another typical and smart blue one that I have sketched at hand with broad and a row of braided buttons fastening its loose straight skirt out from the back with the skirt lines in very full pleats which are also bound with braid, the same braid being given to the side-pockets which are a feature of quite a number of the new skirts. The accessories consist of boots made in the same serge, suiting with just a touch of patent leather, and a sailor hat with a soft crown of black straw, joined together in the bonds of modish matrimony by means of an encircling array of flat-headed black wings, whose overhanging points break, and therefore soften the severe line of the brim.

Then loose covert coating is another much favored fabric for the making of these simple coat and skirt costumes, black and white headgear and footgear being frequent and smart accompaniments, though sometimes you will see—and then certainly admire—boots all of bronze glaze, or others of brown kid with beige cloth uppers, and then, to crown all, a long, narrow and much tippled toque, perhaps of brown satin bordered with a wreath of flatly laid and softly shaded leaves and draped with a brown lace veil.

As to the aforementioned "coat dress" of navy blue serge suiting. It is one of the many things for which women may—and, indeed must—be truly thankful this season. For it is always most convenient, comfortable and smart, though it is, perhaps at its best when its style is most brilliant, with broad silky black braid closely banded across the skirt somewhat loosely hanging from the little upstanding collar, and banding the hem of the skirt, whose fulness all comes from the closely pleated folds at the sides.

The extremely most suitable and smart headgear for such a costume is



Front and Side View of the Tussore and Net Dress.

On the Side a New Summer Evening Gown, and Below a Smart Little Serge. ("Lucile" Models)



the new "sword handle" hat, which wins its name by its trimming of soft plumage, two long quill feathers introduced at the left side into the soft banding and loops, helping to secure the desired, and very desirable, effect.

The sailor shape on which this sword of peace—and piquancy—is laid, is carried out in navy blue silk, and it is also being made in all black.

Of course, there are any number of other coat-dresses of navy serge which will, perhaps, introduce a device of fine braiding at the sides, to mark the change from the straight loose lines of the corsage to the outward flaring fulness of the skirt, while others again will be arranged with a very wide and quite loose belt effect, or, perhaps, a broad sash of the same serge, bound with braid, and crossed low down and loosely about the hips. Sometimes, too, a telling touch of contrasting color will be introduced—as, for instance, when the military color is of certain linen embroidered in white and gold and when the buttons which figure in front, and at the hips, are of a brighter blue, set in the centre of a square of gold, a somewhat elaborate design of black braid and *so forth* being then carried down either side.

So that, really, there should be a coat dress to suit every woman, which is fortunate, seeing that every woman certainly needs one of these particular and well-fitted garments which are probably going to do more than anything else to decide the battle of the skirts, and to win the victory for the new full models.

For this style is infinitely more becoming and easy to wear when thus allied to a long straight corsage than when made separately and more closely fitting about the waist.

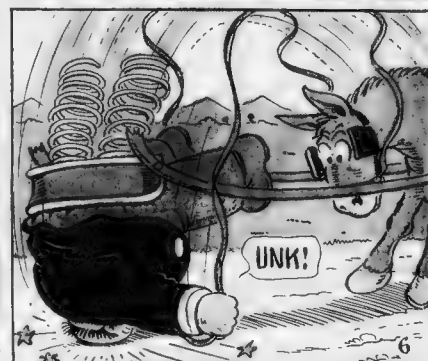
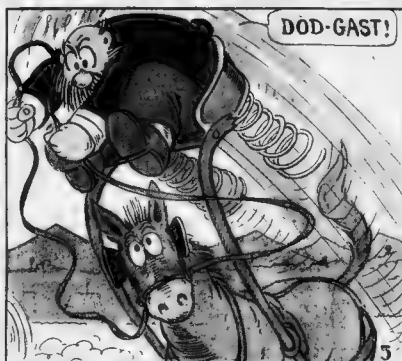
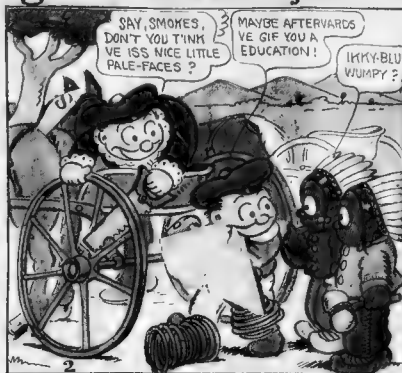


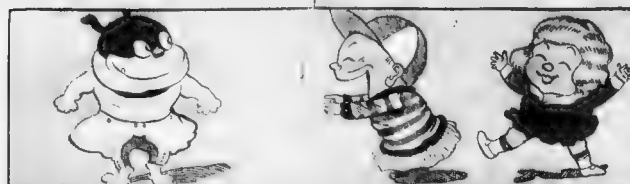
COMIC SECTION OF THE BOSTON AMERICAN

August 8, 1915

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The Original Katzenjammer Kids



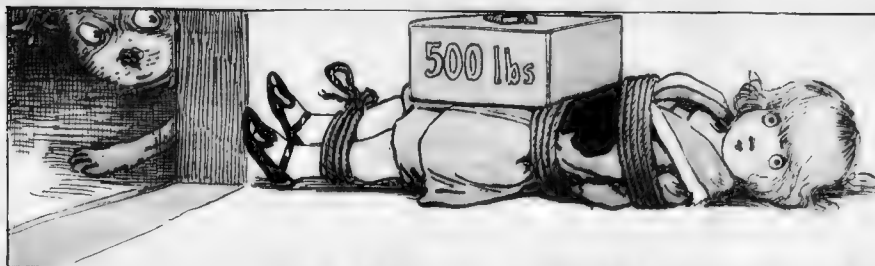


JIMMY

There's Only One Person Who Can Kick Buck With Impunity.

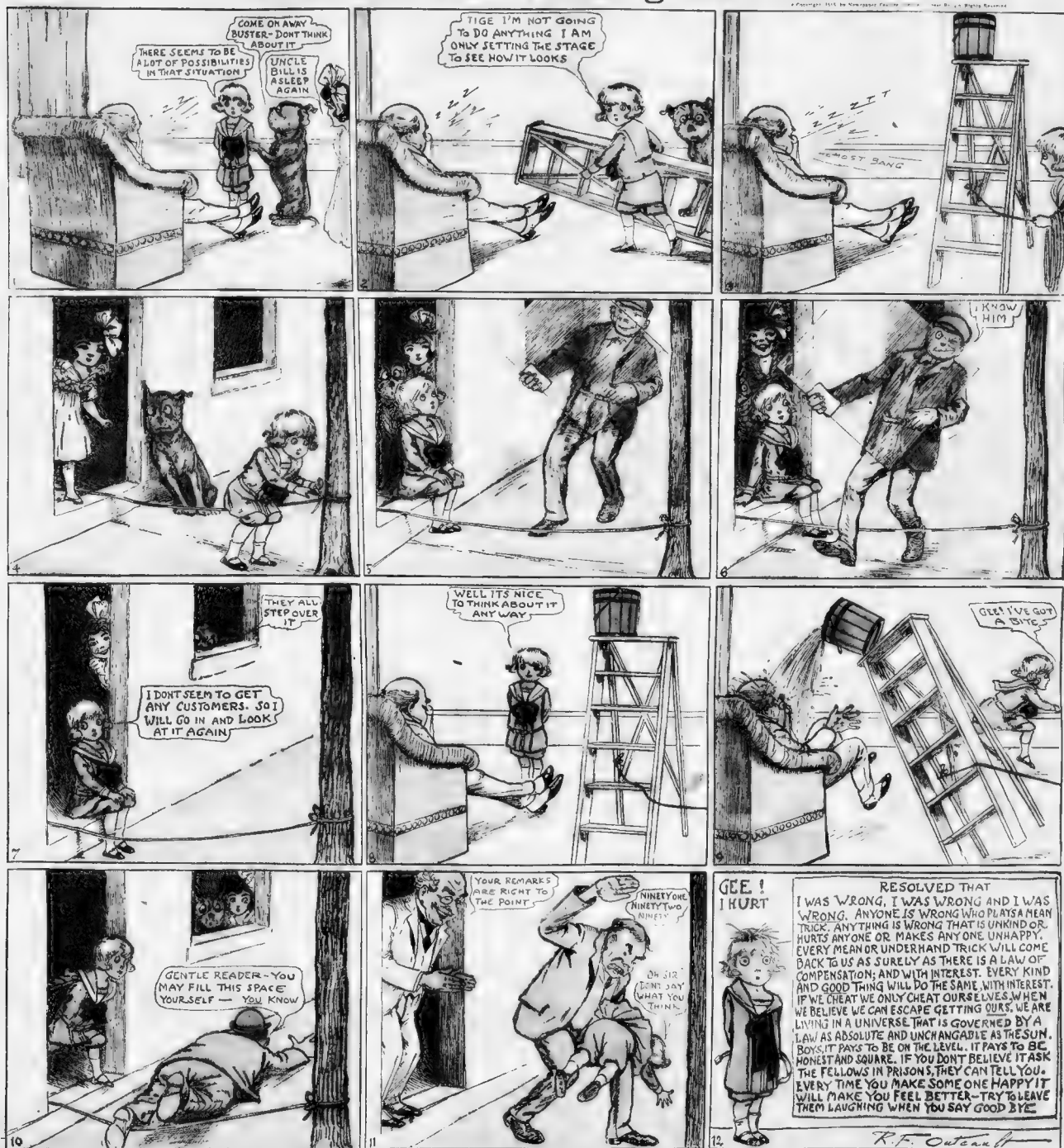
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Dear Billy,
We've been visiting our uncle Bill. Billy I think it is wrong to suppress children - I am only a little, small, innocent child and should be allowed to follow the natural course of my inclinations or I won't be a natural boy. It is awful to suppress children, they should be assisted; they all think so. Love, L.

He Missed the Witching Moment

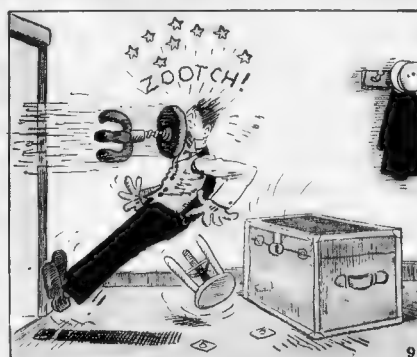
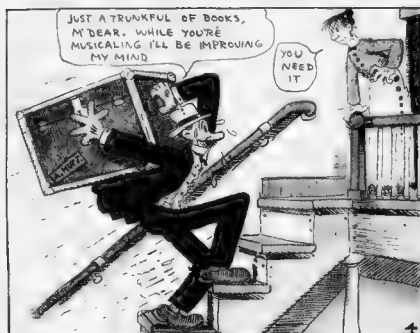


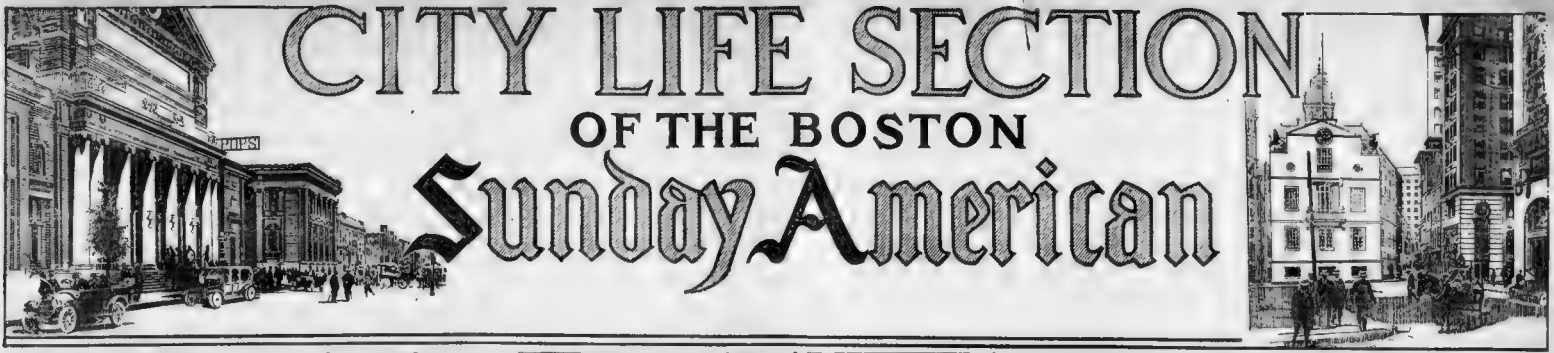


MUTT AND JEFF

Mutt Wanted Something Handed to Him, and He Got It.

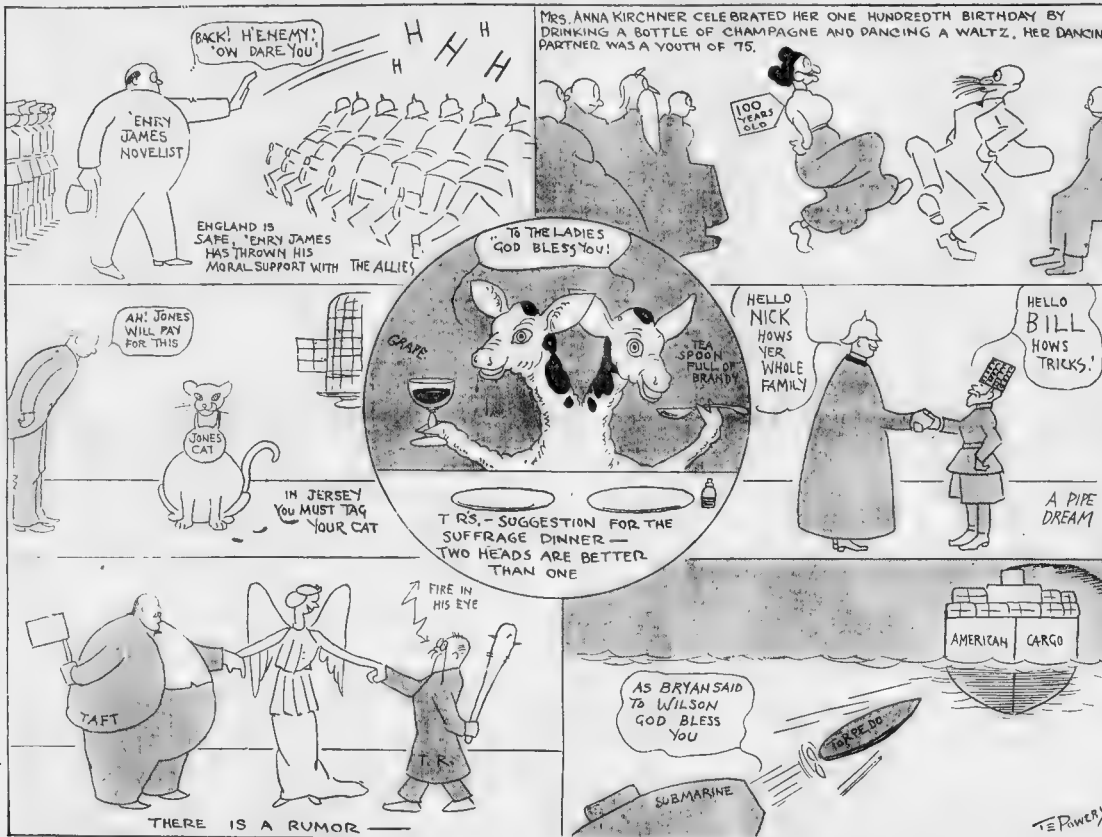
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"I See by the Papers"

By T. E. Powers, the Famous Cartoonist Copyright, 1915, by the Star Company. Great Britain Rights Reserved.



Through Panama to Frisco

PASADENA, A LITTLE MISSION STUFF AND SOME OSTRICHES

By Willard Conely

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PASADENA is where a lotta people say they have spent the Winter, when they're probly been there a week and just got by the sheriff. Anybody can throw plenty lugs in the East about Pasadena because it's so far away that there's seldom a man within gunshot to disprove his romance. So when we get back we're gonna tell all our morbid cast-off friends that we've been spending the wet season in dead Pasadena, and we didn't bother with the exposition, oh, mercy, no, for one is bored so by crowds, isn't one?

Matters fact, though, we saw it the one-day once over, sat on the hotel verandah, do you see, and let on we'd been there since Xmas. We put up a horrible yowl because we couldn't get a New York paper less'n five days old, and demanded that the poor clerk tell us how's a man gonna live in a place. He suggested that we call up N. Y. and get the dope on the phone, so we went away from there and were never heard of again.

We hate the word Pasadena because we can't abbreviate it very well. Guess we'll have to call it Pasadena. Well, it's the Switzerland of America, lying at the bottom of a lot of mountains, and every mountain carries a full line of snow. It has more oranges than Jersey has Java. Orange Grove avenue, where none-but millionaires have built up their rude huts, looks as if it had enough money up and down each side of it to pay the war expenses of Great Britain for five years. (London papers copy if you dare.)

But what we'd heard to us ever since we landed from that in famous ship were the world-renowned Bush gardens, which are given the credit for making Pasadena the shrine at which all tourists bend low. The Bush's of beer fame, you know. These gardens contain every thing a shrub, and a lot which nobody ever knew grew. Shrub is a funny word, isn't it? It doesn't sound a bit sober. Then there are carful of all birds, rendering "Keep off the Grass" signs unnecessary. Then the vauken gardens, making a succession of terraces running down from the house and forming a pretty walkway, are certain dogs noble.

We rambled through the place and found stock around under the trees a buncha manikins and gnomes representing old fairy tales, such as Snow White and her seven dwarfs; Cinderella with all her kitchen scenery; Hansel and Gretel with the old witch pulling the entertainment stuff, and Miss R. Riding Hood with friend wolf eating up. We shall tell all this to our little grandson on our return, and make an immense hit.

On the way back we broke into an ostrich farm and robbed it of a couple of oranges, right off the tree. They don't taste any different, so don't ever let anybody tell you this or that orange is stale. They are different from fish. Ostriches were hatching out, each chick doing well without the aid of its mother. They looked like trussed shrewd wheat on their debut. Then some of the old boys were fed oranges, which they swallowed whole, tearing the fruit down their necks by a series of spasms. It was almost as bad as trying to force an English watch down a slave's finger. We did not sit on the back on one and ride around, but they say it can be done if you don't value your health too much.

We returned to the train and started for Riverside, a town where we'd hate to estimate the value of the word "mission." The manifold uses to which the mission idea is put are legion. The word legion, jumbo, means a great many. Sometimes when a woman refuses to tell her age her years are legion.

While sitting in the smoking car a bootstrapping baggage man banged in and said, "Howboutter trunks, young fella?"

"Only a suitcase here," we replied, politely and solemnly. "Yeh? See yer I'm Noo York, sitcha." I got a mother keeps a lighthouse at Sandy Hook. I was born in Harlem. Hows this in Noo York?"

"Never worse," we confessed. "I been out here sub-seen years, I have. I was twelve years baggage agent on the New Haven road."

"You musta been a wreck when you came out here."

"Oh, it was a good road when I worked on it, in them days," he admitted. "Feel sorry for all them orphans. I was an orphan once."

"Then you have a new set of parents?"

"No! I'm married now. My wife raises lemmons."

We wanted to ask him what their names were, but why pick on the boy whose mother keeps a lighthouse by the sea, yeh, by the sea.

The class in history will now assemble, while we say a bit of a lecture on the story of the mission. Our line is some to Riverside was to hit the old Mission Inn, where all the relics of the old spanish days on the coast are gathered in one mish.

In 1767, while George Washington was headline in the French and Indian wars, to be exact, (Latterly the Third, the last time the Spaniards sent an expedition to San Diego to build a few forts and scare away the Russians, who were then beginning to take a fancy to California. In order not to miss any tricks, the soldiers brought a few monkeys along to show the Indians that of all civilizations which ruin this earth the Spanish was the best whicker.)

There is no place in the United States that so much suggest and resembles a European cathedral or abbey as this Mission Inn. It has cloisters, built exactly like the places where the monks used to walk and meditate, and niches with statues, and underground passages, an ancient looking that a folk can kid himself into thinking they're locked up in the Tower of London and waiting to be beleaguered by 1,000,000 before the multitude. The big organ and choir stalls speak of Westminster Abbey. Anybody could walk around this place an hour or two and then come back and tell everybody how he enjoyed looking.

The Inn is sure there with bells on, too, it has the most valuable historical collection of bells hanging around of any place in the world. We heard a little bell history while butting in on some party. They say that bells used to drive away evil spirits, chasing devils and thunder storms, but after they lay down on their job and people got sick and scared anyhow, so they kadda go get sumpt' else for the bells to do. About that time somebody noticed that a good many people oversleep in the morning or were late for dinner. So they applied bells, and in nearly every case it worked sometimes. King Jim the First of Spain, who was on the job in 1547 and other years nearby, had these faults, and his bell with that date on it is here to prove it. Jim was out conquering people as much as he was forget all about time, when the bell call him in for dinner right in the thick of a wrap. This usage has descended to us in modern times in the manner of employing a bell at a prize fight to toll off the rounds.

Our Bureau of Misinformation

Ask Us Any Old Question You'll Get Any Old Answer

DEAR QUERY EDITOR—Our literary club is sending out questions for the members to study and answer at the next meeting. The question they sent me was, "Who first said 'Misery loves company'?" Please tell me this or I will lose my membership.

LITTERPARE

Adam, you poor boob.—Ed.

Sir—I must confess that when I was a child I was very heavy and my parents allowed me to walk early. It was all right until skirts twelve inches from the ground came in style. Now, I am afraid my friends will find out I am not as straight as they thought. What shall I do?

IDA KNOW.

Dear Ida—Why not wear rubber boots?—Ed.

Sir—My daughter is madly in love with a man who is employed in a bank as an assistant night watchman. What shall I do about it?

ANN SEUS MATER

Oh, let the girl marry a title if she wants to.—Ed.

Sir—Who was the best man in the world? Your wife's first husband.—Ed.

NUMMER TEW.

Query Editor, Misinformation Bureau—When it is 7 o'clock P. M. in Hoboken, N. J., what time is it in Philadelphia? Bed time.—Ed.

ENDER

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Misinformation Editor—I have been told that I may ask any question I can think of, so here goes. Kindly tell me the middle name of the third wife of Ramesses IV.

You certainly can ask me any question you can think of. His, old scout, but if you will carefully read our iron-clad and bevelled-edged offer, you will note that we do not promise to answer any question that may be asked. Is this answer satisfactory? If not, what are you going to do about it? Trusting this will prove satisfactory, but not caring a continental whether it does or not, on the other hand, we are, yours kid dingly.—Ed.

POB KERR

Bring your own cards and trim the old man for about twice what he is worth, then swap his worthless I. O. U.'s for his daughter. That will tickle the old man to death—almost, for he will realize that he has stung you at last.—Ed.

Question Editor—How can I make a fortune in a season?

BROAK.

Easiest thing out, friend Broak. Start a bathhouse business at some swell beach and give each male patron a pericope.—Ed.

Sir—Who wrote Milton's "Paradise Lost," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and Gray's "Elegy"? LITTER RAY CHEWER.

The same woman wrote all of them. Her name was Anne Nennymus.—Ed.

Dear Editor—I have a twilight sleep baby boy. What should I name him? NA NA.

Why not NAPON.—Ed.

Questions Answered Editor—What sort of "rights" do women want? IMA YEARNER.

Same as lefts—symmetrical.—Ed.

Dear Sir—I am extremely anxious to know, purely in the great interest of science, why it is that an automobile horn goes "honk-honk?"

I. L. GESSERGINN.

In the interest of science I am glad to inform you that an automobile horn goes "honk-honk" because that is the kind of a noise it makes. Your for science.—Ed.

My Query Editor—Where was my wife last Tuesday evening at 7:30 p.m.?

WORRITTED.

We cannot answer personal questions like this. We never mix business with pleasure; besides, not knowing your right name, we are not quite certain.—Ed.



"She looked like a Wingless Victory standing at the prow of a ship."

JACK MONTEGOMERY FLAGG

Though Its Creator Perished, This Story Will Live

A special interest attaches to the serial publication of this novel, since it follows shortly upon the death of the young and brilliant author, who perished in the destruction of the steamship Lusitania.

For some years Mr. Forman had enjoyed a great and wide-spread popularity as a writer of romantic fiction, but in the opinion of all who have read the manuscript, he has, in "The Twin Sisters" given distinct

evidence of that keener knowledge of life and human nature which age and experience alone can bring.

Our readers will realize that his death is a great loss to American letters, and tragic as it is that one with so promising a future should be cut off at the very beginning of his prime, there are probably few authors who would not wish that their last effort might be known always as their best.

I.

The Twin Sisters Meet by Chance.

"STOP rowing for a bit!" Wayne said all at once, and he spoke in such a very odd tone that his daughter glanced up in surprise, leaning on her oar.

"There's a boat coming from Bellagio," he said presently, "and I think your mother is in it—and Alice."

Diana twisted about to look. The approaching skiff, rowed by one of the watermen, was perhaps fifty yards distant. She could see the two ladies, but she couldn't have known them, for she had never met her mother or her sister since the separation, twelve years gone by. She was immensely excited.

"What are you going to do?" she demanded. "I can turn down the lake and they'll never know. Shall I?"

Her father's eyes were fixed upon that approaching skiff. She asked him again:

"Shall I? Shall I row away?" Then he met her gaze, and it seemed to the girl that he had begun suddenly to look a little dead and hopeless. Charters Wayne was what is sometimes called an "easy-going" man, and rather lazy, and hated having to make decisions. Diana shook her head.

"It's for you to say. I can't decide this."

Her father looked back to the boat which was drawing near. He said, under his breath, confusedly:

"Run away—thing to do. No—twelve years—just speak to them. It won't lead to anything, you know."

"Won't it?" Diana asked him. "Oh—I wonder!"

The other boat came on rapidly and was about to pass them by when Wayne hailed it. He pulled off his hat, and the elder of the two ladies under the sunshades gave a sharp cry.

"We saw you coming!" Wayne said, and his wife answered:

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear me! How very extraordinary! Were you by any chance coming to see us?"

"No, I'd no idea you were on the lake. I thought you were in Signa."

"And we thought you were in England," said Mrs. Martin-Wayne, a little plaintively. "Of course, if we had had any idea—"

She made a little gesture with her disengaged hand as if to finish that incomplete sentence, and Charters Wayne said:

"Quite so. Quite so."

Diana heard her father say something like, "How well you're looking. Anxial!" And she heard the beginning of a reply, but no more, for she was starting with a passionate curiosity at the two pretty strangers under their sunshades of amber and rose, and trying to realize that they were her mother and her twin sister.

She couldn't make it real at all. There was no bond, no relationship between herself and that pleasant-looking, slightly agitated

woman of forty—or between herself and the girl in the white frock.

Mrs. Martin-Wayne turned her audacity:

"And this is Diana! Dear child, you were such a little thing when I saw you last—all legs and hair and eyes! You look very well and strong, my dear—quite glowing! But you have a little saddle of freckles across your pretty nose, haven't you? I never allow dear Alice to stir from the house without a sunshade. One's complexion, you know."

"I've never bothered very much about my complexion," she said. She wanted to add that there had been no occasion for it, for she knew quite well that her complexion was one of the best things she had; but, of course, she couldn't quite say that.

She looked across at her twin sister, and not even the rosy light that filtered through that pink sunshade could spread an warmth across Alice's face, which was exactly the hue of the wax ladies in shop windows before the dash of red is added to their cheeks.

"Even if the sun doesn't actually burn one," said Mrs. Martin-Wayne. "It turns the skin darker, I feel sure."

Diana looked once more at Alice and laughed.

"I'm afraid the harm is done," she said.

Mrs. Martin-Wayne looked at her and shook an indulgent head.

"How beautiful you are, darling! How modern! But you haven't had a mother to guide you, poor child! I suppose there has been no one, since Cousin Sara's death, no woman, I mean, to go to with your problems and troubles."

Diana looked quickly up at her father and down again.

"Oh, it hasn't been quite as bad as that. Were—were a good many friends, you know."

Then Mrs. Martin-Wayne began once more to speak to the man who had been her husband. Diana would have liked to talk to Alice, but it was impossible in the circumstances, and she fell to watching her mother instead, and trying to connect her with the dim and vague featureless figure that had stood for so many years in the background of her memory.

It had been hard, too, in the twelve subsequent years to think with affection and kindness of a woman who had decided that life apart from Charters Wayne was preferable to life in his company. It was to her incredible that anybody who had the privilege of being near him should deliberately give it up. There was a certain pale and shadowy—a well-nigh negligible—cousin, Sara Meredith, hailed into the household soon after its division (she died four years later), and Diana demanded of her how such a preposterous thing could have come about. Cousin Sara was reduced to twittering, evasions and tears, so the child, being a very direct and straightforward young soul, asked her father himself why he said her mother had separated and Wayne, looking a little distressed and puzzled and worried, said he'd be hanged if he quite knew.

"Your good mother, young 'un, she's—well, she's a serious sort of woman, you know—think a good deal about her—her soul and all that. Just like we all ought to. I wasn't up to her; I always knew that. She ought to have taken on a better man than me."

"I think she was hard and didn't deserve ever to have had you at all," Diana, aged fifteen, had said with some heat. And her father was greatly distressed and sat down and spent almost an hour telling her what a fine and superior woman her mother was and what a noble character she had.

He did his best, but there seems to have been left in Diana's mind no very beautiful picture of noble virtue, at least.

So she sat at last in a boat on the Lake of Como, this fresh June morning, and faced at the mother she had thought so poorly of, and said to herself that she looked very nice and sympathetic and charming and surprisingly pretty, and felt her long-cherished resentment ebbing away, little by little.

She heard her father ask the two ladies in the other boat if they wouldn't come over to a Cadenabbia that evening for dinner, as he and Diana were leaving the next day to join a yacht at Venice. Mrs. Martin-Wayne seemed to think that a rather dubious scheme; but she said it would be nice for dear Alice and Diana to make each other's acquaintance, and so she would come.

Alice spoke to her in a low voice and she said, "Oh, yes, they'll have a kind of guess—must they bring him?"

Wayne said he and Diana would be delighted; as a matter of fact it would make the party even numbers, since Diana had a friend coming along. So they said no more, and Diana picked up her oars and the two boats drew apart.

She took her father's arm as they mounted together to the terrace that lies before the Bellevue, and, at the top, she halted him and they turned to look back across the lake. Mrs. Martin-Wayne and her daughter had disappeared from view.

"Most extraordinary," Wayne said, after a bit, "most extraordinary—meaning your mother and Alice like that! I don't know what the thing has given me such a turn. I hope you didn't mind my asking them to dinner?"

"Oh, I'm glad, of course!" But her father wasn't quite ready to drop the subject. He really was more stirred than Diana had ever seen him.

"I dare say she shouldn't—your mother shouldn't have—well, gone for you about your complexion and all that sort of thing. I hope you didn't particularly mind. I think she meant it well."

"I'm sure she did," the girl said. "Look here! I've been rather down on my mother for many years. It seemed to me that she must be pretty hard and selfish and unappreciative—and—and gramer to-day—and Alice, too. And I'm glad there's coming to dinner."

II.

Introducing Lord Henry and Conte Pola.

They came very early—seven thirty—at the hotels in Bellagio and Cadenabbia. And in the month of June it is still light at seven-thirty, though the sun has gone down behind the mountains.

The Waynes came out of the Bellevue and the other guests were straggling into the dining-room, and crossed the road and stood under the eaves of the terrace, looking across the lake for their guests.

Diana had put on one of her prettiest frocks with the hope of being as pleasant to the eye of her mother and sister as she possibly could. It was an amber-colored frock, and with it she wore a pair of long taper earrings that swung and dangled when she moved her head. The watermen for waiting were very young people had long since come to the end of their brief day, but Diana continued to wear them in the evening—and she was wise, for they were extraordinarily becoming to her.

"You are rather grand to-night—aren't you?" Wayne said, "for a quiet little place like a dinner."

"I wanted mother and Alice to like me," she said. "And, besides, Grandfather Pola is coming, and I think he means to propose to me. He might as well have a pretty picture to carry away."

"You're not going to give that fellow any encouragement, are you?"

"No; not unless I lose my mind between now and ten o'clock. I like him rather, but he's not the man for me. He's a long way from the lake. Pola charms chiefly in his dancing. I don't see how it can be with him in New York last winter. Did you ever see us, by the way? Well, I expect you will see us again. I don't expect you will see us in the evening—and she was wise, for they were extraordinarily becoming to her."

"You've got their man with them," Diana said. "Who is he?"

"Lord Henry Horrocks, a younger son of the Duke of Cheviot. I've met him once or twice. In fact, I think he spent a Friday-to-Monday with us, last year, at the Bellevue. I don't see how it can be with him in New York last winter. Did you ever see us, by the way? Well, I expect you will see us again. I don't expect you will see us in the evening—and she was wise, for they were extraordinarily becoming to her."

"I'm afraid I don't remember," Diana said, "but I've often heard of Lord Henry and I've met his brother, Lord Denforth. I hope this one is better than Denforth."

"Well, yes, I think he is. Denforth is a pretty poor specimen of the race, isn't he? Your mother nodded and looked mysterious when she spoke of Lord Henry, so I gather he's a beast of Alice's."

Diana shook her head.

"Not a serious one, I hope. He must be in his late thirties—middle-aged."

Wayne persisted to grope.

"Oh, Lord! Middle-aged! I thought I was middle-aged—I, your ancient parent. I must be all of forty-five or thereabouts."

Diana gave him a little laugh of scorn, but she wasn't, just then, very much interested in anybody's age.

ROMANCE OF ELAINE

A MOTION PICTURE DETECTIVE DRAMA PRESENTED BY THE HIGHEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS IN COLLABORATION WITH MISS PEARL WHITE, LIONEL BARRYMORE AND THE OTHER FAMOUS PATHÉ PLAYERS.

Written by Arthur B. Reeve
Creator of the "CRAIG KENNEDY" Stories
in Collaboration with
CHARLES W. GODDARD Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

Everything you read here to-day you can see in
fascinating Pathé Motion Pictures this week.

The Life Chain.

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EARLY one morning a very handsome woman of the adventures type arrived with several trunks at the big Summer hotel just outside the town of St. Germain. Among the many fashionable people at the watering place, however, she attracted no great attention. And in the corridors she quietly went on to her room for a while.

It was Madame Larenz, one of Del Mar's secret agents who, up to this time, had been engaged in spying on the American manufacturers. Her latest triumph had finally to the bureau of Del Mar and there she was admitted in a manner that showed that Del Mar trusted her highly.

"Now," he instructed, after a few minutes' chat, "I want you to get acquainted with Miss Dodge. You know how to meet her. She's quite human. Pretty good appeal to her. Get her to the St. Germain. There'll tell you what to do."

A few minutes later the woman left in her car, so rapidly driven that it was almost a blur. It was early in the afternoon that Aunt Josephine was sitting on the veranda when an automobile drove up and a very stylishly groomed and handsome man stepped out.

"Good afternoon," she greeted Aunt Josephine. "I am Madame Larenz, of New York and Paris. Perhaps you have heard of my shops on Fifth avenue and the Rue de la Paix. I am here to see you."

Aunt Josephine had heard the name, though she did not know that this woman had come to St. Germain. "Without being in any way connected with the places she mentioned."

"Up establishing a new sort of Summer service at the better resorts," the woman explained. "You see, my people find it annoying to go into the city for shoes. So I am bringing the latest Paris models out to them. Is Miss Dodge at home?"

"I think she is playing tennis," returned Aunt Josephine.

"Oh, yes, I see her, thank you," the woman murmured, moving toward the tennis court beyond the house.

Elaine and I had agreed to play a couple of games and were tossing rackets for position.

"Very well," laughed Elaine as she won the coin. "Take the other end and I'll be back soon. Just to see whether I could do it still."

Our game had scarcely started when we were interrupted by the approach of a stunning looking woman.

"Miss Dodge," she greeted. "When you are alone, please."

Elaine passed in serving the ball and the woman handed her from her delicate gold mesh bag. It read:

MME. LARENZ

Paris

Elaine looked at the card a moment while the woman repeated what she had already told Aunt Josephine.

"You have them here, then?" queried Elaine interested.

"Yes, I have some very exclusive models which I am showing at my suite in the St. Germain."

"Oh, how lovely," exclaimed Elaine. "I must see them."

They talked a few minutes while I waited patiently for Elaine to return. She came, however, was detained near to be finished. More weighty matters were under consideration.

I wondered what they were talking about, but, as I was not a secret agent, I did not know. As I approached, I heard scattered remarks about shoes and dress fabrics.

fore Del Mar. As she got out and entered, the naturalist, having quickened his pace, came up and watched her go in. Then, after taking in the situation for a moment, he made his way around the side of the bungalow.

"Mr. Del Mar at home," announced Madame Larenz, as the valet ushered her into the library.

"No, madam," he returned. "Mr. Del Mar is not at home. If you came before he got back you would have to leave word."

The woman sat down at the desk and wrote hastily. When she had finished the short note, she read it over and folded it up.

Tell Mr. Del Mar I've left a note here on his desk," she said to the valet.

A moment later she left the library, followed by the valet, who accompanied her to her car and assisted her.

"The hotel," she directed to her driver, as he started off, while the valet returned to the bungalow.

Outside, the naturalist had come through the shrubbery and had been looking in at the library window, watching every move of Madame Larenz as she wrote. She was not alone; he paused just a second to look about. Then he drew a long knife from his pocket, forced the window catch, and quickly climbed into the room.

Directly to the desk he went, and hurriedly ran over the papers on it. There was the note he picked it up and read it eagerly.

"Paris, August 7, 1936," he exclaimed, under his breath. "I don't recall opening that window over there."

He looked puzzled. But as no one was about he went over and shut it.

He locked quickly the door, and the naturalist quietly emerged in safety from the bushes. With scarcely a moment's hesitation, his mind braced for action, he hurriedly ran toward the road.

Meanwhile, the St. Germain, Madame Larenz entered and passed through the rounds of the hotel, followed by many admiring glances.

Up in her room stood several large trunks open. From them had been taken a number of goods, which were scattered about or hung up for exhibition.

From them, she selected one of the trunks whose contents were more smart than the rest, and laid the goods out most carefully on the bed.

In the office of the hotel a few moments later the naturalist entered. He looked around curiously, then went to the desk and glanced over the register. At a glance, "Mme. Larenz," he read, and he hurried to the St. Germain.

For some seconds he stood thinking. Then he deliberately walked over to a leather chair and took a prominent seat. He looked at the lobby he had discarded his net, but still carried it. From a table he picked up a newspaper.

It was not long before Del Mar pulled up his pocket watch and saw to his great surprise that the note and hurried over to the St. Germain.

He crossed the lobby, back to the office. As he did so, he noticed that the lobby he had discarded his net, but still carried it. From a table he picked up a newspaper.

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Madame Larenz opened the door. "Oh, I'm so glad you came," she patted on the cheek. "You see, I've just got to get started. Not a car, I'm sorry, but I'll have to take a few more other people will come to me. I'll have them there, I'm sure. Just look at this one."

She held up one of the dresses, which she had just finished, and said, "I'd like to try it on," cried Elaine, angering it rapidly.

"We are alone, do so," she said to Elaine.

With that Elaine Larenz helped her take off her own very pretty dress. As Elaine slipped the soft gown over her head, with her head and shoulders in the midst of the folds, Madame Larenz, a powerful woman, seized her. Elaine was effectively gagged and bound in the gown's folds.

"Are you ready?" he called, softly, to them. They looked at each other. There was no one on that side of the hotel just at the moment.

"Ready," responded one. "Quick!"

Together, Del Mar and Madame Larenz passed Elaine, ineffectually struggling, out of the window. The men seized her and placed her in the bottom of the car, which was covered. Then they shot away, taking a back road to the hill.

Hardly the naturalist went through the lobby in the direction Elaine had gone, and a moment later reached the corridor above.

Down it, he could hear someone coming out of room twenty-two. He slid into an angle and hid.

It was Del Mar and the woman he had seen at the bungalow. They passed by without discovering him, nor could he make out anything that they said. "What mischief was afoot?"

He ran to the door and tried it. It was locked. Quickly, he took from his pocket a key and unlocked the door. Then he went in. He was not alone.

He could not have passed him in the hall. The door was closed, and he could not get out through the window. That would never have been voluntary, especially leaving her there.

The widow was still open. He ran to it and saw that it was open. He heard to the ground. Suddenly, there were automobile tracks in the dust.

"What?" he muttered to himself. "Elaine?"

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As Elaine Slipped the Gown Over Her Head Del Mar Hung Himself from the Closet and Seized Her.

Carefully he crawled to the edge of the roof and looked over. Below, he could hear sounds, but could make nothing of them.

From his pocket he took the leather case and opened it. There was a peculiar arrangement, like some of the collapsible arms of the telephone instrument, are often fastened to a desk or wall, capable of being collapsed into small space or being extended for some distance.

On the thing was arranged a system of mirrors, which the naturalist adjusted.

Suddenly, his horse shied and a familiar little "p" sound was heard. But the driver was not alarmed. He merely glanced at the horse and went on.

It was a stranger—a man who looked like a pugologist, as he nearly as it can describe him. He was running off with her car while she was waiting inside the hotel?

I galloped after him.

Del Mar's automobile, with Elaine bound and gagged, was driven by back and his frequent waves into the country until, at last, it pulled up before a empty two-story house in a sort of grove of trees.

The men leaped out, lifted Elaine, and carried her bodily into the house, taking her up stairs and into an upper room. She had fainted when they laid her down and lay there, unconscious, for some time.

How long she lay there she never knew, but at last the car revived her, and she regained her senses. At last, after minutes of sore and her head ached. But she set her teeth and began struggling with the cords that bound her, managing at last to pull the dress over herself at last.

In Elaine's car the naturalist drove slowly at times, following the tracks of the automobile ahead. At last, however, he came to a place where he saw that the tracks went up a lonely side road. To approach in a car was to warn whoever was there. He ran the car up alongside the road in the bushes and jumped out, leaving it and following the tracks up the side road.

As he approached a single deserted house he saw the narrow road altogether and plunged into the woods, careful to proceed noiselessly. Through the bushes, near the house, he saw the car. It was one of Del Mar's men in the doorway, apparently still asleep, leaning back in his chair.

Stealthily the naturalist crept around, still hiding, until he was closer to the house on the side of the road. He saw the car. It was one of Del Mar's men in the doorway, apparently still asleep, leaning back in his chair.

Quickly, he went to the corner of the house, where he saw the car. It was one of Del Mar's men in the doorway, apparently still asleep, leaning back in his chair.

It was just at this point that Del Mar came along the main road on horseback. He pulled up suddenly as he saw a car run in the distance, and he called out to the driver.

"That's Elaine's runaway!" he muttered, as he dismounted and led his horse. "How came it here?"

He approached the car, much worried by the fact that he saw the driver had been inside of the St. Germain. Then he drew his gun and hurried up the side road.

He heard a sound, and he saw the man in the woods unexpectedly he came upon him. He saw the man in the doorway, apparently still asleep, leaning back in his chair.

He saw the man in the doorway, apparently still asleep, leaning back in his chair.

Without a word they turned and hurried toward the house. Del Mar following "You two go in," he ordered to the woman. "I'll go around the house with Patrick."

As Del Mar and the other man ran around the corner they could just catch a glimpse of someone disappearing among the trees.

The man hurried forward, blowing away with his gun.

Running, breathless, Elaine heard the shot behind her. Del Mar's man had fired in the excitement. The bullet struck a tree near her with a "plap!" She glanced back and saw the man. But she did not stop. Instead, she reloaded her efforts, running zig-zag in among the trees, where they were thickest.

Del Mar, a little behind his man, where she could not recognize him, urged the man on, following carefully.

She looked back, terrified. Her pursuers were coming ahead fast now. Her direction wildly she averted around. There was a canoe near the bank. In an instant she jumped in, untied it, and started the paddle.

But she went, striking for the opposite shore. The current was racing her, and she was already tired and exhausted. She could scarcely make any headway at all in the fierce eddies. But at least she thought herself, she was getting further and further away from them down the river.

Up above, Del Mar and his man came to the edge of the river. There they stood for a moment, looking down.

"There she is," pointed the man. Del Mar raised his revolver and fired. Suddenly a bullet struck Elaine's paddle and broke it. Clutching the useless splinted shaft, she was now at the mercy of the current, swept along like a piece of driftwood.

She looked about frantically. "What was that roar?" she asked.

It was the waterfalls ahead!

In the meantime Del Mar's other two men had entered the house and had run upstairs. Knowing well his wrath if anything had happened. As they did so, the naturalist looked back at the house. He saw the kitchen, where he had been hiding, and saw them. Then he followed noiselessly, his revolver ready.

Headlong they ran into the room where they had left Elaine. She was gone!

Instantly the naturalist looked the door, turned and took the steps down, two at a time.

He saw the man out of the front door and into the woods at an angle to the direction taken by Elaine. Turning and running swiftly, where a rapid, swollen stream curved about through a gorge. As he reached the stream he heard a shout and a scream.

He looked up. There was Elaine, swept down the stream, carrying the stream tumbling over a tall extract into the gorge below. What could he do?

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A sudden crackling of the twigs caused him to turn, and catch sight of him, just coming up the river, as best I could on horseback. I had followed Elaine's car until, at last, I saw that she had been abandoned. Thoroughly startled, I rode on, past a deserted house, until, suddenly, I heard a shot and a scream. It seemed to come from below me, and I leaped off my horse, making it as fast as I could, racing toward a stream whose roar I could hear.

There on the bank I came upon a queer old cedar, looking about wildly. "Was he the automobile thief?" I ran forward, ready to seize him. But he did not stop. He whistled about and with a strength remarkable in one so old seized my own wrist before I could get him.

"Look!" he cried, simply, pointing to the stream.

I did. A girl in a canoe was coming down toward the falls, screaming, her paddle broken and useless. My heart leaped into my mouth. It was Elaine!

"Come," he panted eagerly to me. "I can save her. You must do just as I say."

He pointed to an overhanging rock nearby, and we ran to it.

By this time Elaine was almost upon the second getting nearer the veritable waterfalls.

From the rock overhanging above a tree at the very edge of the water.

There was nothing to do but obey him. Above, though we did not see them, Del Mar and his man were floating over the result of their work. Elaine's life chain, a human rope. We came to the rock and the tree.

"Here," cried the newfound friend. "I'll get hold of the tree and then hold up the rope."

Instantly he threw himself on his stomach, looking his life about the tree trunk. I crawled over the ledge of slippery rock to the very edge and looked over. It was the only chance.

The old naturalist seized my legs in his hands. I slid down the rock, letting myself go. Literally, his presence of mind invented what was really a life chain, a human rope.

On came the canoe, Elaine in it as white as death, crying out and trying to stop or guide it, as nearer and nearer through the woods. The life chain, it whirled to the falls.

With a wriggle of steel, the naturalist held to the tree, his body and arms a human rope. He held me, as if in a vice, and I held him. As Elaine—directly at us.

She stood up, a human rope, a dangerous feat in a canoe at any time, but doubly so here. "Steady!" I encouraged. "Grab my arms."

As the canoe reached us, she gave a little jump and a scream. "Grab my arms!" she cried. "Grab my arms!"

The moment of her body was great. For an instant I thought we were all going over. But she held on. "Grab my arms!" she cried. "Grab my arms!"

As the canoe reached us, she gave a little jump and a scream. "Grab my arms!" she cried. "Grab my arms!"

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(Continued Next Sunday)

HOW TO HAVE HEALTH AND MUSCLES LIKE MINE — BY JESS WILLARD —

The Thirteenth of an Instructive and Valuable Series of Remarkable Athletic Lessons and Health Hints for Men and Women,

By Jess Willard

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I N one of my earlier articles I referred to tennis, praising it as an exercise to be highly recommended. I also promised to devote an article to it, which I am doing today.

Too much praise cannot be given to tennis as an all-around developer of the human body. It can be overdone, of course, like anything else, but if played sensibly and regularly it will prove of the utmost benefit in physical culture.

I do not know anything against it, which is a wonderful recommendation for an athletic sport, many of them having drawbacks that have to be guarded against. But tennis seems to stand in a class all by itself in this respect. Even if it is overdone—that is to say, indulged in too freely—it will not have any harmful effects that are lasting, but simply cause the too-ardent enthusiast a spell of stiffness that teaches him a severe lesson without any permanent disability.

Tennis is good for old and young. It is attractive and clean; there is no monotony to it and it can be played by everybody, even cripples, if they are not crippled too badly.

I have played tennis with one-armed men, and fast, exciting games, too. I even saw a one-legged man play it once, and the way he got around would have made many a two-legged player envy his skill. Its excitement and thrill make it especially appeal to the younger set, and the very nature of the game brings it into beautiful surroundings.

To have a good court you have to have good grounds. You can't play tennis in a marsh or a mud-pit. You've got to have clean dirt or a green, refreshing-looking lawn or else a cement court, which I don't favor because a slip and a fall on cement are liable to cause serious injury.

To the beginner who feels the ankle awkward I would speak a word of caution. It is a good plan when first starting to wear tennis shoes that possess the arches somewhat. I don't mean to have the ankles stiffly, but the beginner should wear shoes that support them to some extent.

After you have been playing a few weeks you can do the regulation low shoes, for your ankles will have become good and strong by that time.

Tightly laced high shoes are to the feet and ankles what corsets are to the abdominal muscles. They act as an artificial brace, and most foot troubles are due to this fault. I will have a special article later devoted entirely to the care of the feet which should be read and studied by both men and women.

Boys and Girls Written for This Page
by the Physical Champion
of the World

Turning and
Twisting Is
Just What
You Need
for "Limber-
ing Up."

The short runs to the net and back, the bending over and the stretching of the arms as shoulders in striking at the ball bring ever-muscle into play, even to the fingers.

In choosing your racket be careful not to get one that feels heavy. First buy a very light one. Then when you feel your whole body responding to the exercise and an added strength in your arm get a heavier one.

Wear the loosest kind of clothing. A jersey or light sweater with but one very light undergarment beneath it is all that should cover the upper part of the body. For the lower part I recommend a fairly short skirt for girls and

A Pose by Jess
Willard to Il-
lustrate the
Different
Muscles
Brought Into
Play When
About to
Serve a Ball
in Tennis.

In La Crosse
Both Hands
Are Used,
Which Gives
Equal Exercise
and an Even
Development.

light flannel or duck for men. The girl's costume in the picture at the lower right-hand corner is an excellent one.

You will see two tennis poses by the physical instructor of Evander Child's High School. The one on the bottom gives you an idea of the grace to be obtained from tennis. The top one, where she is reaching for a high ball—the right kind of a high ball, by the way—gives an idea of the wonderful exercising qualities of tennis.

My picture shows you just what muscles are brought into play when delivering a stroke with a racket. My upraised arm is in the position I would take on a tennis court when about to serve. I am leaning back a trifle, bending the body, standing firmly on my feet with all my muscles fairly tense. That shows you how tennis forces you to exercise. Nobody can be lazy if he wants to become a good tennis player. It makes you exercise.

I recommend tennis to the young, the middle-aged and the old. I know of nothing better for those slight twinges of rheumatism that generally mean trouble later on, than tennis persistently indulged in.

Tennis makes you breathe freely and breathe hard. It makes you laugh, which is always good for you, and tennis puts you on your mettle. I mean by that, that it gives you self-assurance, confidence in yourself, and forces you to use your own judgment, because

there is nobody else for you to depend upon. Anything that tends to awaken the will power will bring you success in other walks of life. If people who seek mental strength by answering the advertisements of mystics and other fakers would turn instead to seek for health they would find that keeping your mind clean and your body fit is the best religion in the world.

La crosse, one of the most exciting games I know of, is another athletic sport that offers nearly all the benefits of tennis. I show you some pictures of a wiry young woman executing some difficult movements. On the left she has been forced to reach sideways for the ball, while in the center she is trying to get a high one. I like la crosse even better than tennis for an all-around developer, because it develops both arms, while tennis requires more from one arm than the other. But everyone can't belong to a la crosse team, while nearly everybody gets an opportunity to play tennis.

While you are on the beach in your bathing suit you have a good chance amidst ideal surroundings to exercise. Jess Willard tells you next Sunday how you can pass your time profitably on the beach, and also advises men and women how to get the most benefit out of their daily swim.

If You Can Do
This Easily,
Picking Up
Tennis Balls
Won't Give
You That
Pain in the
Back.

Tennis Makes the Athletic
Girl More Athletic and Has
Helped Many a Miss to Be-
come Graceful and Supple.

On Earth As It Is in Hades

The World "Celebrates" the First Anniversary of the Dreadful War

The Real and Joyous Celebration Is Below the Ground, Where the Devils Live and Watch the Stream of Souls Coming Down

ONE year ago the war began. Three hundred and sixty-five days of murder, of squandering human life, destroying the work of the past and discouraging the work of the future.

It is not possible to express in words the meaning of this horrible anniversary of blood and brutality. The picture on this page by an artist of unusual power expresses the thought and emotion of the world with vivid strength.

You can imagine across the vault of hell in letters of flame the words:

August 1st, 1914-1915.

All of hell is celebrating the anniversary, hoping that this first year of murder may be one of many.

Satan rejoices with his chief assistant devils, Death, Disease, Cruelty and Starvation—they have done on earth the Devil's work in the year that is ended.

This view of hell, with the miserable sinners sunk in the floor of ice, tortured by heat and cold, is a horrible place. But it is no worse than any one of a thousand battlefields.

All the tortures that vilely superstitious minds have imagined God, and the devils employed by Him, inflicting upon miserable creatures in hell—all these tortures men have inflicted upon one another every day and every second of this dreary, horrible year of war.

Above, on the earth, as you see it in this picture, is a battlefield where men and horses lie slowly dying. Below the flood of dead souls pours downward, and Hell celebrates the fact that things are now ON EARTH AS THEY ARE IN HADES.

You see that big throne on the right, that empty chair. Those who shall sit in that and other great chairs in hell are the men, whoever they may be, responsible for this war and its tortures.

The devils, and Satan their leader, are mild in their viciousness compared with the viler devils living above responsible for the year of bloodshed.

Hell tortures only the weak and the damned. The hell of war murders and tortures good men, good mothers and miserable, unhappy children. Good and bad alike are stricken and punished, not for any crime of theirs, but for others' crimes of vanity, ambition, covetousness.

To estimate the harm that this war has done is entirely beyond the imagination of man. Scientists have calculated the loss as it will be approximately should the murdering continue to the end of this year.

And we are told that more than twenty-one thousand millions of dollars will have been spent. But that means nothing in the dreadful total.

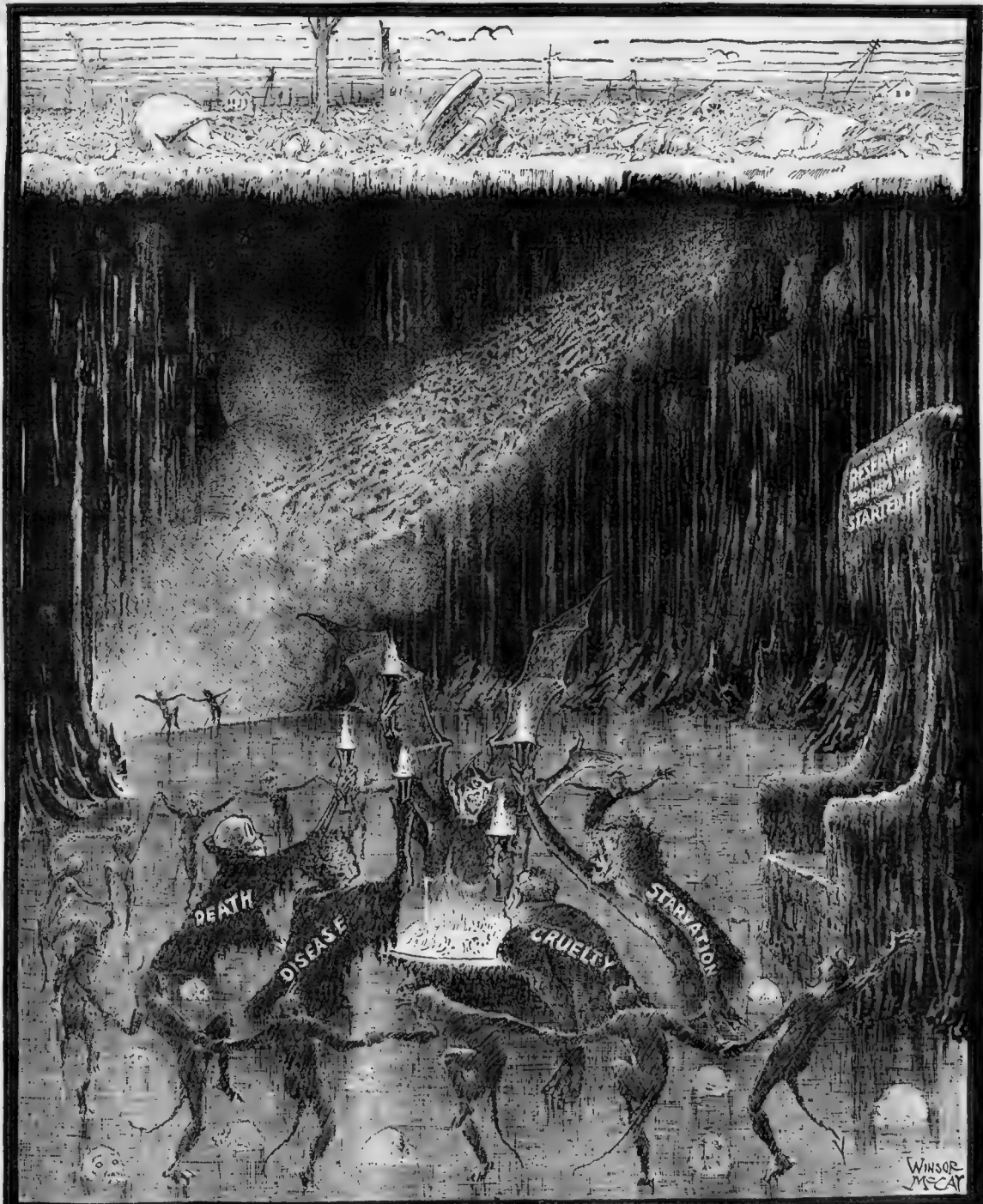
The loss of life will run into many millions—ten million at least—destroyed by bullets and by disease.

But even the loss of men can be made up by patient mothers; the loss of money can be made up by painful labor. They are as nothing compared to the loss in civilization.

The whole world for a year has thought only of murder.

Our own nation, calling itself at peace, has "in the regular course of business" concentrated its energy in manufacturing instruments of murder for sale to all buyers.

The world has lost confidence in itself. It has gone back to savage brutality.



A cursed day in the world's history is this first anniversary of "civilization's" year of murder. It is the day of hell, of darkness and of horror, and well may the world say of it—

"Let that day be darkness; let not God regard it from above, neither let the light shine upon it."

"Let the darkness and the shadow of death stain it; let a cloud dwell

upon it; let the blackness of day terrify it."

"Let them curse it that curse the day, who are ready to raise up their mourning."

"Let the stars of the twilight thereof be dark; let it look for light, but have none; neither let it see the dawning of the day."

A horrible day, of dreadful meaning; a horrible year past and gone. And

everything is still black and discouraging.

Peace, however, will come, for even man's brutality must have an end.

The earth will be wet with blood and with tears, the nations weakened and crumbling, all humanity will suffer the dreadful punishment for a horrible sin that history will place upon the shoulders responsible.

The hope of humanity, however, is not extinguished. The human race had to have the lesson, and has it.

May the end of the war see a different race, different ideals and such a hatred of murder as will make forever impossible in the future history of hell a celebration such as that held there this month.

By Professor Guglielmo Ferrero
(The Noted Roman Historian)

Can Still Keep the Teutonic Armies Busy.

When the European war broke out it was the general impression—except in military circles—that Russia would be the decisive element of victory. It was announced on all sides—even in France and England—that the march of the Russians on Vienna and Berlin would be the last act of the tragedy then just begun. And this opinion seemed well founded to those who contented themselves with comparing the number of soldiers, horses and cannon that the Russians alone possessed and those of the other

Russia's Peace with Japan Not Because of Defeat.

Russia is destined to repeat in the European war the part she played one century ago in the Napoleonic-Napoleonic coalition. It was not Russia, but France, that was the driving force in the coalition against Napoleon. It was the English and the Prussians. Russia, however, had prepared the basis of the coalition by enfeebling the Napoleonic Empire; she weakened it, sometimes conquering, sometimes being conquered by it, until it was no longer a European power. Russia was decisive. So in the German war, Russia is called on to weaken the Germanic empire, then, always then, now being defeated by them, defeating them, now better, while the English and the Prussians are to be the driving force. And it does not seem probable to me that Germany and Austria, with the Russian colossal on their hands, will be able to do so, gain such an advantage over France, England, and Italy. I think that the European war cannot be so long as it has been, and that it will end until these three powers have annihilated the Napoleonic Empire. I think that the European series of decisive despatches on the Germanic empire will be the last. This will be so unless some miracle occurs.

The Error of the Allies in Fostering Popular Illusions.

We are more convinced that the world has never yet seen such a tragedy. We are sometimes asked if it will ever be possible that such a horrible state of chaos can be turned to order. However, everything has an end in this world, reason tells us: everything, even the European war then. It is true, but the most convincing arguments do not succeed in conquering the agonising fear in our hearts of a horror without limits that gradually is getting all men in its power.

By Franklin H. Giddings, LL. D.
Professor of Sociology and the History of
Civilization at Columbia University.

It was Great Britain, and not Germany, that gave the world the spectacle of an achievement swift, far-reaching and tremendous in its consequences. Nothing like the completeness and swiftness with which Great Britain swept the oceans of German ships and German commerce was ever witnessed before. Following this isolation of continental Germany, Great Britain has, item by item, taken over the most important German colonies. The entire marine enterprise and colonial expansion that Germany folkishly built up for a quarter of

The world is asking once more the oldest questions—what are the true realities, what things worth while? It is asking whether those things which we have thought of as civilization are, after all, vital, and so enduring with vitality as to endure in a struggle for existence more merciful than the conflicts of the

Franklin Henry

This practical answer has taken shape in the minds of practical men in the neutral nations, as well as in England and in France, because the progress of the war so far has demonstrated two things which, a year ago, were not believed outside of Germany. One of these things is that millions of human beings actually uphold the absolute state, and are ready to live for it or to die for it as fate may decree. The other is that millions of thoroughly convinced men have made themselves into the most formidable fighting machine that has been seen in action.

In a word, practical men have awakened to a realization that pacifists, legalists, moralists, idealists, must decide whether they want the peace of the lady who rode home inside the tiger or the peace of the collector who brought the tiger home in a cage to the Zoo.

Giddings, L.L. D.

Now, at last, the nations that are arrayed against Germany are awake and thinking, although because of the magnitude of the task they are by no means yet ready to act with full effectiveness in defense of that kind of civilization which comprises the responsible state and liberty. The neutral nations also are awake, and are beginning to accept the certain conclusion that they likewise must be prepared. But how prepared? A third great practical question presents itself to the world to-day in this form.

enterprise should have the freest opportunity under these conditions, it was held, the world would prosper mightily and make progress.

Quite naturally, a certain further inference was drawn, that a nation so organized would be able to secure the widest liberty, with a government relatively weak and unobtrusive, and, as a result, a more efficient and more justly ruled. I say the inference was natural. The only observational comparisons possible were between these new, marvelously busy, rich, industrial nations and the authoritatively governed nations of an earlier time, in which property in land and material things were supremely important. The socialists urged that perhaps man were attributing and

Opposed to these men will be a slowly growing party that will see in State or parliamentary socialism the only possibility of combining efficiency and democracy. They will proclaim that the German social organization is a practical demonstration of the invincibility of a state in which the government and the individual have been brought into practical working relations. Socialists will be generally right, they will remind us, of the generalization that the waste and the inefficiency of the individualistic industry. With a self-satisfaction, perhaps poisonous under the circum-

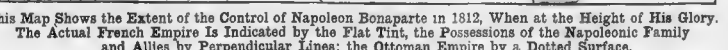
all her efforts that, in a pre-war, an economy of
the kind which has been developed forth the
mirmination of clockmakers, as the article ex-
cellence of her manufactures, her books, her
plays, her modes, has called it forth in the
years of peace. And these results France has
achieved through the spontaneous co-operat-
ion of the individual with society, and of both in-
dividual and society with the government,
which has no perfect parallel elsewhere.
France has, in fact, practically solved, in a
high degree, the problem of obtaining from
disinterestedness the working efficiency that Ger-
many only has won by force.

Russia, rather than England or the United States, may be expected one day to evolve a civilization of essentially the French type. But the future of Russia, whatever her fate in this war, is not so clear tomorrow. It lies in the hands of the men after the tomorrow.

By Gabriele D'Annunzio
The Famous Italian Poet.

[illegible]

his Map Shows by the Heavy Lines East and West, Precisely Where German Control Now Stands. The Dotted Lines Indicate the Extreme Distance Attained by the Germans in France, in Their Drive Towards Paris, and the Point Reached by the Russians in Their March Towards Berlin.

[illegible]

By Dr. Woods Hutchinsor

men, if not nineteen out of twenty. As nineteenth-century human heredity is to the good - the good of the race - as the twentieth-century heredity is to the bad, the struggle for existence (characters that make for survival) - 85 to 90 per cent of all men in the nineteenth century were "good" in the vernacular, "perfectly good," i.e. normal, wholesome, vigorous human beings, capable of doing good, of loving, of being loved, of playing and affection into useful, honorable, successful members of society. The twentieth century, however, is a time when the prediction becomes a prediction of what we shall be, if we do not change our ways. Indeed, we have now come to the belief that the twentieth century will be a century that contributed little or nothing to the world, but one-tenth, or possibly even one-fortieth of the nineteenth century. The twentieth-century ancestors long since departed, who may have died hundred or even thousands of years ago, are the only ones who have left behind as an omen of human history to date. And anything which has ever happened is the race that we are now, and which we shall be.

ROGER W. BABSON RECLARES GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF TRADE SHIPS MUST COME

Eminent Economist, Converted by Conditions in United States and South America, Advocates International Co-operation as a Powerful Lever to Bring About an Era of World Peace.

ROGER W. BABSON, master of world statistics, close observer of political events in Europe and expert weaver of the world's daily happenings, says government ownership in mercantile marine has not come to the United States.

Mr. Babson did not reach this conclusion through an overnight study. To arrive at where he stands he had to lay the axe to the root of a lifetime of training, whose object was to turn his mind in the very opposite direction.

"I began a standstill," he says, "and a determined opponent of government ownership of steamships. What I found out in South America made me change my mind.

In the plainest fashion and in terms emphatic as they were earnest, Mr. Babson declared in the interview which follows why he believes now in subsidy, or, if you will, government ownership of steamers between our own and South American ports, as one of the factors which will set upon an important part in the restoration of peace in Europe.

He makes the point explicitly that war cannot be eliminated by legal enactment. History, he points out, shows that all progress, all efficiency, all massing of civilized people in one army of peace was not achieved by repression, but by the very opposite, the concessional freedom to the masses who were quickly won by this concession back to the pathways of peace and order.

Former-President Taft's peacemaking policy, Mr. Babson condemns, not in the abstract, but because it simply introduces into the affairs of nations the injurious process of an elimination of war. War can never be wiped out by injunction, declares Mr. Babson.

The time has come, Mr. Babson feels, for the establishment of an International ship subsidy, between the United States and the three great southern republics of Argentina, Brazil and Chile. He goes farther than subsidy. He stands for government ownership of steamship lines between North and South America. Economy and efficiency would follow such co-operation. And economy, efficiency and co-operation will lead to a happily settled International Peace.

By ROGER W. BABSON.

I was brought up a stand-patter, and opposed to socialism, opposed to government ownership. I believed that all we can give people is a common opportunity in the world, and let them run their own race and fight their own battle.

Before I went to South America, the only subsidized shipping lines I knew about were the lines between here and Europe, which are all privately owned. I thought that it would just create trouble for our government to run government lines of steamers against these private lines. I also did not believe in subsidies. I don't know, and I tell you what.

A subsidy works so long as you can give a bigger one than the other fellow. The reason Germany and England subsidize has worked because we didn't give a subsidy.

If we can give a subsidy and then keep the English and German subsidies unchanged, they might work. But from my experience in Europe, I don't think there is a subsidy of 10 per cent that would add 10 per cent to the value of anything.

And this would mean that we will be all chasing each other around a dollar.

Fighting with subsidies is no good. It is a race to the bottom. The result of one is about as good as the other.

When I went to South America, I found an entirely different condition. I found that Brazil, Peru and Chile would subsidize.

People don't realize that up here, we wouldn't be competing with private lines, but with government lines. That is more I found no private lines except with a subsidy, and that of course, for the American people who have to compete with these government lines.

However, I was convinced that better steamship connections are at once needed between the United States and South America, and that every month's delay in coming into the United States is a loss.

I believe that if the European war makes enough on our government steamship lines during even the short time to pay for them all, the government could give them away later and retire from the business and still be ahead of the game.

PEACE, RATHER, NOT CARE.

You can't enforce peace more than you can enforce happiness and contentment. Peace is a result, not a cause. You can't eliminate war by enforcing peace. The only way you can enforce peace is by removing the cause of the war.

It is the old principle of the United States, that if any nation is not satisfied, it may start a war. This is the old principle of the United States, that if any nation is not satisfied, it may start a war.

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Roger W. Babson, one of the world's eminent economists, who holds that the United States must, in the end, own its merchant ships as a means of peace and prosperity.



Follow These Rules and Baby Will Thrive, Says Boston Board of Health

THIS is for Boston mothers with babies: The total of infant deaths in Boston for the six months of the year was 956. All of these victims of humanity could have been saved, 956 babies, to grow up into 956 fine, healthy men and women.

There is a RIGHT and a WRONG way to bring up a baby. The mother that knows the RIGHT way need have no fear but that her infant will grow up well and strong.

For the mother who doesn't know the right way there are ways of learning, and IF SHE LOVES HER BABY she should learn the RIGHT way.

The Boston Board of Health is doing everything possible to have mothers of babies born here learn the right way to bring up their babies. The rules for bringing up the babies of Boston so that they will LIVE instead of die are simple—once a mother learns them and OBSERVES them. In its monthly bulletin the Board of Health has published a primer for mothers with babies:

Never nurse your baby for the first twelve months. (His chances of life are TEN TIMES greater if he has the chance of a bottle-fed baby.)

Never wear an baby until it is at least a year old except in a doctor's office.

Do not wear a baby in hot weather.

Nurse the baby at regular times—BUT NEVER MORE THAN ONCE in twenty-four hours.

The baby should sleep six or more hours each night without being disturbed.

Give baby all the cool BOILED milk it wants.

Give baby more because you feed it too often or too much, because it is too fat, because it is too fat, because it is too fat.

Never give baby dirty milk, tea, coffee, fruit, eggs or solid food.

Keep baby cool. Keep baby cool. Keep baby cool.

Keep the windows open DAY AND NIGHT. In summer sleep on the roof or in the yard if possible.

Follow these rules and your baby will thrive.

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Insomnia can be cured—but not with drugs. The quality rather than the amount of sleep counts. Undue sleep is dangerous. "Going to sleep with the hens" is a sign of stupidity. The average adult sleeps eight hours. Never "try" to go to sleep or you will fail. Insomnia is due to the wrong "state of mind." Do not be a slave to "supposed" sleep-producing antiferals.

Don't lie in a draft during sleep. Sleep in a temperature of not more than 60 degrees. Cultivate the daytime habit of complete relaxation.—From H. ADDINGTON BRUCE'S *Researches on Sleep*.

EXAMINATIONS IN ANT-SUBSAGE BOSTON SCHOOLS WILL BE A MATTER OF PAST HISTORY OF PAST HISTORY

Superintendent Dyer Tells How Plodders Are Helped by the New Teaching Idea.

The old-time hush examination for school children is a thing of the past in Boston, says Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools.

The tendency to call the attention of children away from the examination in the State of Massachusetts, but the teachers should know as the end of the examination is the end of the examination.

The movement against examination is country-wide. Answers from nearly 100 teachers in the State of Massachusetts, Washington, are being questioned by the Bureau of Education.

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By JOHN P. WHITMAN.

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